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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Have You Seen It.

Charles Abel & Co.'s New Jewelry Store, No. 172 Wylie street, that is the place to get your cheap goods. Try them.

Strong Testimony for the Elliptic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.

Mr. J. W. Watkins, of Brooklyn, New York, writes:

"After an experience of four years with the 'Elliptic,' and considerable with other first-class Machines, I deem it but justice to your admirable Machine to state that I consider it not only far superior to all others as a family Machine, but as a perfect *Sewing Machine* in every respect, performing, as it does, so rapidly, noiselessly, and perfectly, every possible variety of family sewing, and with so wonderfully simple and easy to operate that a child can use it without difficulty. I cannot say too much in its praise."

Office and Salesroom of the Pittsburgh Agency for this Machine is at No. 17 Fifth avenue, over F. H. Eaton's Trimming Store.

Dangerous.

The chief danger from Dyspepsia is that the reduced strength of the system may disable it from surmounting other intercurrent diseases. Sympathetic affections of the liver and lungs often have their origin in Dyspepsia, and may become organic diseases and constitute not only a source of inconvenience but danger. Hence, the sooner treatment is commenced after the first symptoms of Dyspepsia are manifest, with more certainty can the disease be thoroughly cured. Do not delay to seek advice from unwarranted sources, but procure immediately a bottle of California Bitters and use them regularly after each meal to tone the stomach and assist the digestive apparatus, and you will find the relief will be almost immediate and cure like magic. The Bitters should be continued for a while after all symptoms of the disease have disappeared. This medicine is purely vegetable, and acknowledged as having special reference to diseases of the blood and internal organs, and can at all times with confidence be recommended by Dierker & Speck, manufacturers, No. 68 Smithfield street.

Use Gourand's Oriental Cream.

The finest preparation known for beautifying the complexion. Sold cheapest at Jos. Fleming's, 84, corner Market street and the Diamond.

Farm and Steam Ferry.

At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain, Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McIlvaine, 141 Wafer street, Pittsburgh.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McKelvey & McKennan's Drug Store, 88 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Says a

Prominent medical man, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is a "natural enrichment of the *materia medica*," and he having seen it used in Europe in innumerable cases, can speak conscientiously from personal experience, and his opinion has been fully corroborated by the observations of other American physicians.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

Routine Business Only Presented —The National Labor Convention—Washington School Appropriations—The Corcoran Art Gallery Nearly Completed—General Jordan a Bad Debtor—Denial from Hon. Sidney Clarke.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, *D. C.*, August 10, 1869.

Cabinet Meeting.

All the members of the Cabinet were present to-day, except Boutwell and Hoar, who were each represented by their substitutes. No questions of special interest were considered, only routine business being presented. By to-morrow night the President and all the members of the Cabinet, except Creswell, will be at their recreations again.

The National Labor Convention

Meets at Philadelphia next Monday. There will be delegates present from the Trades Unions in nearly all parts of the country. There is talk of having a good deal of debate on the eight hour, Chinese and apprenticeship questions.

School Appropriations.

The bill brought into our City Council last night from the proper committee appropriates $91,250 for white schools, including the county year, and $8,585 for colored schools. A bill was also introduced establishing a Normal School.

The Corcoran Art Gallery.

The Corcoran Art building will soon be ready to turn over to the trustees. Government is putting it into the most good condition as it was at the beginning of the war, when it was taken possession of by the War Department.

A Bad Debt.

Gen. Jordan, of the Cuban army, formerly in the rebel army and before that an officer of our army, owes the Government seventy-two thousand dollars, which the Third Auditor has unsuccessfully been trying to collect.

Profits of the Schutzenverein.

The Schutzenverein Committee are looking over the figures of their recent festival, and are greatly pleased to find that they are going to make at least two thousand dollars.

Off on a Trip.

Secretaries Robeson and Cox, with a few other officials, left here this evening for a sea voyage and cruise among the navy-yards on the Atlantic coast.

Hon. Sidney Clarke's Denial.

Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, now here, says they pretended reports quoted from the Kansas papers in the Missouri *Democrat* is a forgery throughout, got up at Lawrence in the interest of the Joy party, as is also the statement that he and other Senators contemplate cutting loose from the Republican party of the State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1869.

MINOR MATTERS.

The President and Secretary Fish arrived this morning. The Postmaster General arrived last night. Several visitors, including four members of Congress, had an interview with the President this morning.

At the Cabinet meeting the Treasury Department was represented by Assistant Secretary Richardson and the Attorney General by Assistant Field. The present intention of the President is to leave Washington again for New York to-morrow. The Cabinet meeting adjourned at three o'clock P. M. Nothing has transpired concerning the subjects discussed, for which there is the slightest official authority.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

The Secretary of the Navy has made the following changes of names of vessels, to conform more fully with the law: Arizona to Nevada; Iberia to Nebraska; Hermitage to Oregon; Tuscarora to Massachusetts; Asturia to Omaha; Cambridge to Connecticut; Canandaigua to Michigan; Achilles to Madoc; Etna to Nansett; Ajax to Kaloc; Atlas to Nahant; Castor to Mahopac; Spitfire to Shamokin; Active to Wasp; Tartar to Yazoo; Tempest to Zuma; Nemesis to Wyandotte; Vixen to Osceola; Tornado to Winnebago.

OFFICERS RELIEVED.

The following army officers have been relieved from duty in the Indian bureau, and ordered home to await orders: Major H. Douglass, Sutler tendent, and Captains S. T. Tenney, C. H. Carlton, J. Wilkins, and Lieutenants George H. Zeigler, J. K. Bryers, W. W. Fleming, C. T. Speer, and Wm. R. Maize, agents.

THE NAVY.

Commander H. B. Lowrie, of the United States Navy, is ordered to take command of the Severn on the 23d inst. Various other officers have been ordered to the Severn, which is to be the flag-ship of the European Squadron, and will sail in a few days for Cuba. Captain H. H. Caldwell is ordered to the Severn as chief of staff of the North Atlantic fleet.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were announced to-day: C. W. Felix Petrad, Consul at Strasburg; Robt. S. Hawley, Postmaster, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Commodore Augustus Lins is ordered to perform the duties of Chief of Bureau of Navigation during the absence of Commodore Alden; Commodore Joseph Smith to perform the duties of the Secretary of the Navy during the absence of the Secretary; Nathan Sibley is appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Beatrice, Nebraska.

ENTERED ON HIS DUTIES.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren, recently appointed to the command of Washington Navy Yard, entered upon his duties to-day, relieving Admiral Poor, who will take command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

CABINET MEETING.

Great interest has been manifested throughout the day to ascertain the results of the Cabinet meeting, but nothing is known further than that there was an unusual amount of routine matter pertaining to different departments, nearly all of which had accumulated during the recent absence of the heads of departments, which received adjustment. Several unimportant appointments to office were determined upon.

President Grant will leave Washington to-morrow night for New York. He will afterwards make a short visit to Pennsylvania, in response to an invitation from Governor Geary.

PRESENTATION OF MEXICAN MINISTER.

At noon to-morrow Senor Mariscal, Minister from Mexico, will present his credentials and be received by the President.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Secretary Robeson, accompanied by Vice Admiral Porter, Commodore Alden and other prominent officials, left here this afternoon to take passage on the steamer Talapoosa for a tour of inspection along the coast, which has been contemplated some time. The party will be absent two weeks, and possibly a month.

THE OSAGE RESERVATION.

Representative Clarke, of Kansas, had a long interview to-day with the Commissioner of Indian affairs in relation to Indian matters in the west, and particularly in Kansas and Indian territory. He submitted to the Commissioner a full statement of his recent conference with the Osage Chief, and in view of the rapid settlement of their reserve by whites, urged that the Department proceed at once to ascertain the wishes of the Indians in regard to their removal south, and sale of their present reserve to the Government, to be opened to white settlers only. He urged that this action be taken in time to report at the next meeting of Congress, so the necessary legislation can be had. Commissioner Parker stated the steps would be at once taken to fully investigate the case, to ascertain the wishes of Indians in reference to their removal, and that he would submit the whole matter to Congress at its next meeting.

RAILROAD WAR.

The Rival Forces Facing Each Other.

Both Parties Prepared for Hostile Demonstrations—The Erie Raiders Encamped at the Tunnel—Track to be Taken Up and Trestles Removed—Gov. Hoffman Called on to Interfere and Preserve the Peace—The Pennsylvania Central and New York Central Tender Assistance to the Ramsey Party—A Fight at the Tunnel—Several Persons Wounded.

ALBANY, August 10.—The following is a summary of operations along the line of the Susquehanna Railroad and in the city for the day: Master mechanic Blackmail, in command of one hundred and fifty men, under direction of Superintendent Van Valkenburg, of the Ramsey section, at dawn this morning resumed his forward movement from Islnbridge. The enemy becoming alarmed, had left the line clear to the Tunnel, and consequently the deposed Ramsey officials were placed in occupation again. At ten o'clock this morning each party stood watching the other at the tunnel, each fearing to begin hostile demonstrations, but at the same time evidently prepared for the worst. At eleven o'clock to-day the Erie force at the Tunnel had been greatly augmented, occupying the entire ground.

Governor Hoffman is at West Point. Comptroller Allen telegraphed him to-day, representing the necessity for the interference of the strong arm of the State to repress the disorder and prevent riotous demonstrations.

The Erie locomotive Roswell McNeil, which was captured at Bainbridge, arrived at the depot at 11:30 this morning, and was received with great applause. The Sheriff of Otsego county came down to Collier's this morning, in advance of a writ of assistance. He, with all the other Sheriffs along the line of the road, have been thus empowered by writs of assistance at the Tunnel at two o'clock to-day was very interesting. The hostile forces ran on from each side to the tunnel, the Susquehanna train lays before the station. The men are all there, waiting for the next move. Dispatches have been sent to all stations between Owego and the Tunnel to recruit the army of occupation. The Erie raiders are encamped in a strip of woods on the curve below the tunnel, with their backs to the Susquehanna. They say they have no disposition to fight, and prefer the quietude of the cool retreat they have found. Admiral Fisk is directing the strategic movements from the city. The raiders brought a telegraph instrument with them, but the wires having been cut on each side of them, communication was thus interrupted.

The Erie locomotive was thrown from the track by means of the new patent frog. After using the Susquehanna train, which was lying off on the side track, run down behind the raiders, thus cutting off our return. By this move not only the locomotive but the train will be captured. Dr. Goldmark, who was at Bainbridge under parole, The Sheriff of Broom county was with the party, and was immediately served with the injunction order.

When the raiders reached Afton on their first trip, up ascended Captain Van Valkenburgh telegraphed them that if they advanced it would be at their peril. They afterwards advanced, however, being reinforced. La construction corps has been sent out with orders to take up the track and tear down the trestles wherever necessary. The trestles this side the Tunnel have been removed. They can be replaced in a few hours.

A public meeting will be held to-night in front of Exchange Building, to give expression to the views and sympathies of our citizens.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., August 10.—The managers of the Erie Railroad were busy this morning preparing to prosecute the Albany and Susquehanna in the courts at once. That early party shall be prosecuted for such possession until the question in dispute shall be finally adjudicated by the courts. Any other course will lead to unnecessary bloodshed and carnage. It is impossible for any Sheriff to decide under the circumstances which are the judicial orders are regular, and which are not, and the manifest duty of the public authorities is to protect the party in possession under judicial order. If the interruption by public brawls continues, and tumult, riot and resistance to authority is intolerated, I will declare the county of Broome to be in a state of insurrection, and will take possession and control of the road, and to that end if necessary will call out the whole military force of the State."

THE TURF.

Exciting Races at Saratoga—Annual Meeting of the Buffalo Park Association.

SARATOGA, August 10.—This was the last day of the races. The purse of $600, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Corsican, in 3:10, Valley second, Steety and Sanford ran a dead heat for the third place. Seconds first, and Juliuk sixth. The second race for $1,200, four miles, for all ages. The betting before the start was $500 to $50 against Gen. York, and Abd el Kader; $500 to $50 against Abd el Kader. Gen. York lead for two miles, when Vauxhall passed first into the third mile, with Gen. York second and Abd el Kader third. In this way they ran to the home stretch, when Abd el Kader brushed for the lead, passed Gen. York half way to the judge's stand, challenged Vauxhall and heading him half a length as they passed into the fourth mile, and took a clear lead of one length on entering the turn, where Vauxhall, completely beat, came almost to a stand, bolted to the outside of the course, which has never been contemplated some time. The party will be absent two weeks, and possibly a month.

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TWO STEAMSHIPS LOST.

The Steamships Germania and Cleopatra Lost Off New Brunswick—The Passengers and Crews Saved.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 10.—The steamer Germania was lost near Trepassy Saturday. The passengers and crew were successfully landed there, and a tug has gone to their assistance.

The steamship Cleopatra, Capt. Dogald, from Montreal bound to London, was lost totally near Trepassy. The passengers and crew were saved and have arrived at this port.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 10.—The steamship Germania went ashore on Saturday morning at five o'clock, on the rocks in Scot's Cave, Trepassey Bay. A dense fog prevailed at the time, which broke away almost immediately after she struck. The passengers had barely time to save their lives, a heavy sea running at the time. The Government has dispatched a tug to render assistance. A French gunboat has just arrived with two hundred of the Germania's passengers. All are well.

The steamer Cleopatra is a total wreck. She struck on the rocks in Trepassy bay Thursday evening last, about four miles from the steamer Germania. The passengers and crew are all saved, and arrived here in open boats to-day. A dense fog has prevailed on the coast for the last three weeks. News is received of vessels wrecked on all parts of the island.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The agents of the Hamburg American line have ordered the steamer Cambria to the assistance of the passengers of the wrecked steamer Germania. The Cambria was about to leave for Europe with a full cargo, but she discharged and sailed this evening for Newfoundland.

OHIO DEMOCRACY

The State Central Committee Discussing the Feasibility of Nominating a Candidate for Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., August 10.—The Democratic State Central Committee, the members of which are arriving for a meeting to-morrow, are discussing the feasibility of the Committee taking upon themselves the responsibility of nominating a candidate for Governor in place of Rosecrans. It is also understood that the Committee to-morrow will make a nomination.

Accident in a Coal Mine---Eight Men Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., August 10, 1869.

A terrible accident occurred at the mines of Henry Foltz, near Massillon, this morning, resulting in the serious injury of eight men, and some of them fatally. The men were descending into the shaft in a cage weighing over two tons, which is operated by a connection with the engine. When the cage had descended about twenty feet into the shaft, the connection broke, precipitating the men to the bottom, over the cage. They are all more or less injured, some having both legs broken, others broken ribs, arms, &c. A father and son each had their right legs broken.

Murderous Affray between Brothers-in-law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 10, 1869.

Yesterday afternoon two brothers-in-law, named Dewalt and Bowen, living about two miles west of this place, between whose families there has been existing an intense feeling existing for some time, met near Dewalt's house, when Bowen attacked Dewalt with a heavy club, inflicting severe if not fatal injuries. Then drawing a pistol he shot Dewalt in the head in a shocking manner, but the surgeon thinks it will not prove fatal. This morning Dewalt is not able to be moved. Bowen has not yet been arrested.

Sudden Death of a Minister in His Pulpit.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., August 10, 1869.

On last Sunday morning while the Rev. Wm. Harker, of the Presbyterian Church of Larwill, was preaching to his congregation, he died suddenly of heart disease. He quietly finished his sermon and suddenly sat down and said he was dying. He was well beloved by the people of Larwill, and his death causes much sadness in the community.

Huntingdon County Republican Nominations.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., August 10, 1869.

The Republican Nominating Convention for this county assembled here to-day. The principal nominations made were as follows: For Assembly, J. N. Swoope; District Attorney, Milton S. Lytle; Prothonotary, F. S. Fouse; Register and Recorder, J. E. Smucker; Treasurer, W. W. Williamson.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One of the finest soldiers' monuments in the State of Massachusetts was completed at Plymouth yesterday.

An attempt was made Monday evening to burn the boardinghouse of a young ladies seminary at Windsor, Connecticut, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. This is the fifth incendiary fire in Windsor.

The youthful sculptor, Philip Andres, was thrown from a buggy at ten o'clock Monday night in Cincinnati. His neck was broken and he died instantly.

In the Superior Court, New York, Judge Cardozo on Monday delivered an opinion in the case of certain parties against the Mercantile Library Association, which reopened before him three months since, denying the application to remove Mr. Allen, the receiver, and appoint a successor.

Brick Pomeroy intends to run for State Senator next winter in New York.

There was an issue in New York city of orders to Sheriffs along the line of the Susquehanna road to arrest the deputies called out and assist Fisk in his duties as receiver. Similar action was taken at Albany. The upshot of the whole affair is that Gov. Hoffman and the party have the most men, but the Fisk party has far more horses, as their Superintendent is running the road.

An Omaha dispatch of Monday says: Seventeen car-loads of butter were sent to California by the train to-day. The suit instituted by Davis and associates against the contractors of the Union Pacific Railroad is dissolved by Judge Lake. The railroad company to produce in Sheriff is ordered released. It is intended for the Denver Pacific. The suit is continued in the District Court.

Dr. Goldmark, who was implicated in the revolutionary affairs of 1848, who some time ago returned to his native land, has entered into a contract with the Hungarian Minister, for the defense of the country, for the manufacture of ten millions of cartridges for the army.

The body of a man named Edward H. Hoyt, formerly of New York, but recently from California, was found in his room in St. Louis, on Monday he having committed suicide by taking laudanum.

The New York *Sun* correspondent has had an interview with John Quincy Adams. The latter will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts if nominated, though does not seek it. He approves Secretary Fish's foreign policy; does not favor territorial expansion; thinks the Democrats will support Grant in his policy; considers that the Fifteenth Amendment is invalid; that signs of dissolution are apparent in the Republican ranks; that the Democrats will accept negro suffrage and the other inevitable results of the war, and nominate John T. Hoffman for President.

On Monday night the wire mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, situated in Newburg, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire, Loss $85,000. Insured in the Lorillard, New York, for $9,000; Providence, Washington, $2,000; United States, Baltimore, $8,000; Washington, New York, $3,000; Washington, New York, $2,000; North American, Philadelphia, $4,000; Glen's Falls Co., $2,500; Merchants, Hartford, $1,000; Cleveland, $5,000; State Insurance Co., of Cleveland, $5,000; the Cleveland, $5,000. Total, through cleveland agencies, $43,500. The insurance thus paid covers nearly the entire loss as ascertained, but it is thought to be about $20,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the wood work around the chimney.

In the investigation of the case of General Young, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, now in progress with John Quincy Adams, refused to reporters. There are rumors abroad that fourteen charges have been preferred against the Supervisor, that Gen. Young demanded the privilege of having counsel before the board, but the demand was refused. A threat, it is said, was made on the refusal, that in case a reporter was present, General Young would be denied the privilege of cross-examination. A phonographic reporter has attended all the sessions of the examining board, but it is understood that the report is preparing is for the use of the commission. Rumor also has it that on being refused permission to have the testimony published, General Young prepared a dispatch, to be sent to Mr. Delano, asking the privilege to publish it, but the dispatch he offered to the board to be sent by them, but they not only refused to send it themselves, but would not allow Gen. Young to send it. Assessor Shipman, of the Second District, is to come in for the next share. The exact nature of the charges are not known.

An Englishman named Thomas Howe, who was adjudged on Monday by the County Court at Chicago to be insane, and was to be taken to the Jacksonville Insane Asylum, committed suicide in a cell in the Court on Monday night by hanging himself. His dead body was first discovered about six o'clock yesterday morning.

A man named Theodore A. Merchant committed suicide Monday night, at his residence, No. 7 Hine avenue, Chicago, by cutting his throat, into financial difficulties, and his stock of goods were seized.

The case of Kipp *vs.* the Suspension Bridge and New England and Erie Railroad came up again yesterday in New York. The principal charge against the Directors is that they have been trying to sell out to another company. After a desultory discussion between counsel, on motion of Erastus Brooks, a referee was appointed to take the testimony of the President and other officers of the company. The case was adjourned till Monday next.

The New York plate printers' strike continues. The men are so much encouraged by accounts from the Washington plate printers that they have been trying to sell out to another company. After a desultory discussion between counsel, on motion of Erastus Brooks, a referee was appointed to take the testimony of the President and other officers of the company. The case was adjourned till Monday next.

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THE OIL REGIONS.

The Late Strike on the Jamison Farm —Its Product Falling Off—The Copeland Farm.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday has the following oil intelligence: Yesterday not a little stir was created among operators on this creek and elsewhere, as well as among the citizens of Tionesta, by the circulation of reports to the effect that a new one hundred barrel well had been struck on the Jamison farm, Allegheny river, about two miles above that place. These reports were, in a measure, correct. A well was struck on the farm named, at last accounts, one hundred and fifty barrels and produced about one hundred barrels the first twenty-four hours it was pumped. Yesterday the product fell off materially, and in the afternoon it fell to fifty barrels a day. We are at the rate of but sixty barrels a day. The well is owned by a railroad man employed on the river branch of the Erie City and Allegheny River Railway. The oil is obtained from the same sand rock that the Knapp well, and the same farm, was sunk into. It will be remembered that Mr. Knapp struck oil to produce in about thirty days after it was struck.

A new well was struck on the Shaw farm, Lower Liberty run, last week, and is yielding ten barrels a day. This is the first well that has been struck on this farm.

A contract for the delivery of 10,000 barrels (purchased last Friday) on the lower creek buyer's option, at $1 per barrel, was signed yesterday.

The Forest *Republican* says: The operators on the Copeland farm, situated in Harmony township, are more than realizing their fondest anticipations. The work encouraged from the last trial, has resulted in finding the third sand, at a depth of about 450 feet. This is the same sand that struck the Parker City gushers, and there is no doubt that large producing wells will be obtained in that territory.

The well of W. Geary Hunter, operated this borough, struck a fine show of oil last week, and the well is now being tested.

On the Colorado.

Besides the expedition under Prof. Powell, the Colorado river is being explored by a company under Mr. Samuel Adams. This gentleman, we believe, is a Western Pennsylvanian, and has had much experience on the Colorado.

A letter has been published in the Blue River territory, that the Democrats will not accept negro suffrage and the other inevitable results of the war, and nominate John T. Hoffman for President.

On Monday night the wire mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, situated in Newburg, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire, Loss $85,000. Insured in the Lorillard, New York, for $9,000; Providence, Washington, $2,000; United States, Baltimore, $8,000; Washington, New York, $3,000; Washington, New York, $2,000; North American, Philadelphia, $4,000; Glen's Falls Co., $2,500; Merchants, Hartford, $1,000; Cleveland, $5,000; State Insurance Co., of Cleveland, $5,000; the Cleveland, $5,000. Total, through cleveland agencies, $43,500. The insurance thus paid covers nearly the entire loss as ascertained, but it is thought to be about $20,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the wood work around the chimney.

In the investigation of the case of General Young, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, now in progress with John Quincy Adams, refused to reporters. There are rumors abroad that fourteen charges have been preferred against the Supervisor, that Gen. Young demanded the privilege of having counsel before the board, but the demand was refused. A threat, it is said, was made on the refusal, that in case a reporter was present, General Young would be denied the privilege of cross-examination. A phonographic reporter has attended all the sessions of the examining board, but it is understood that the report is preparing is for the use of the commission. Rumor also has it that on being refused permission to have the testimony published, General Young prepared a dispatch, to be sent to Mr. Delano, asking the privilege to publish it, but the dispatch he offered to the board to be sent by them, but they not only refused to send it themselves, but would not allow Gen. Young to send it. Assessor Shipman, of the Second District, is to come in for the next share. The exact nature of the charges are not known.

An Englishman named Thomas Howe, who was adjudged on Monday by the County Court at Chicago to be insane, and was to be taken to the Jacksonville Insane Asylum, committed suicide in a cell in the Court on Monday night by hanging himself. His dead body was first discovered about six o'clock yesterday morning.

A man named Theodore A. Merchant committed suicide Monday night, at his residence, No. 7 Hine avenue, Chicago, by cutting his throat, into financial difficulties, and his stock of goods were seized.

The case of Kipp *vs.* the Suspension Bridge and New England and Erie Railroad came up again yesterday in New York. The principal charge against the Directors is that they have been trying to sell out to another company. After a desultory discussion between counsel, on motion of Erastus Brooks, a referee was appointed to take the testimony of the President and other officers of the company. The case was adjourned till Monday next.

The New York plate printers' strike continues. The men are so much encouraged by accounts from the Washington plate printers that they have been trying to sell out to another company. After a desultory discussion between counsel, on motion of Erastus Brooks, a referee was appointed to take the testimony of the President and other officers of the company. The case was adjourned till Monday next.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES

Another Conspiracy Discovered in Madrid—Speech of Von Buest to the Reichsrath—Relations of Austria with France and Germany—The Telegraph Purchase Bill Receives the Royal Assent—Carlists Gathering in Northern Spain—A Grand Demonstration to be Made on the 15th—Mr. Gladstone Again Ill—Failure of English Cotton Firms—New Ocean Telegraph Lines—The Case of Consul Haggerty—The Harvard Crew Improving—The "Times" on the Relations of Spain and Cuba—It Advises the Sale of the Island—The International Boat Race to Take Place on the 25th Inst.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

Von Buest's Speech.

VIENNA, August 10.—Baron Von Buest, in his speech before the delegations yesterday, defended the publication of the Red Book and all it contained. Its discussion, he argued, would remove misapprehension and not create disquietude. He contradicts the assertion that he had interfered in the affairs of the German States, or exercised any pressure to form a South German Confederation. He reiterated his previous assertion that no alliance existed between Austria and any European power, but added in France we have a good friend. It is quite possible that the friendship existing between France and Austria was one of domestic, not foreign alliances.

PARIS, August 10.—It is generally understood here that Baron Von Buest, in alluding so pointedly to the sincere friendship of France, desired to convey the impression that he did not consider Prussia a sincere friend.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

Spain and Cuba.

LONDON, August 10.—The *Times*, in an article on the relations of Spain and Cuba, says: "Before the Cortes Congressional Law for the future and the patriotic fanaticism of the latter the interests of both are likely to suffer, especially when the questions at issue should be brought under the control of sound reason, and their discussion kept free from the influence of impulse and passion. If it can be proved that the separation of the colony from the mother country is the only means of preventing such contingency, it seems the height of madness to carry on hostilities fraught with ruin to either side." After reviewing the history of the past, the writer continues: Improvident and helpless Marshal Prim's government may be, it can safely be proclaimed the best Spain could have under present circumstances. Misrule and improvement lie in favor of directing its energies to domestic organization and reform, undistorted by foreign or colonial complication. Step by step the government of Spain has prepared for distant expeditions, drain the resources of the country for an internecine struggle with a handful of rebels, and under any amount of genius, character or good will on the part of members of the government to a level with the difficulties of the situation.

After inquiring into the causes of the rising in Cuba, the *Times* says the most fanatical of the opposition are well aware that Spain can only temporarily crush the rebellious spirit in the colony. Were Spain to withdraw from the colony without compensation, thanksgiving for the happy riddance might well be sung throughout the peninsula. But if a large sum of money be received in the bargain, Spaniards cannot be too thankful. The last French campaign in Mexico ought to have made it manifest there is neither honor nor profit to gain for the powers of the continent by meddling with the affairs of the new world.

The Cable on the Chinese Coast.

LONDON, August 10.—James Milliken, of Philadelphia, has obtained Lord Clarendon's sanction for instructions to be issued by the Admiralty to the British fleet in the waters of China to co-operate with the late Atlantic squadron of Admiral Rodgers, and protecting a telegraphic cable along the coast of Asia. This is an American enterprise, in which some English capitalists have also invested.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, August 10.—Mr. Motley, American Minister, has appointed Mr. Eastman, of Queenstown, Consul of the United States at Glasgow.

The Boat Race Fixed for the 25th.

The Havard men were out in their new boat to-day. They lineed regularly, and made forty strokes per minute. The general opinion among boating men is that the Havards are less steady in their rowing than the Oxfords, but their stroke, apparently short and deep, pulls a long stroke and strong. The race on Wednesday, 25th of August, has been finally agreed on as the day for the race.

Cotton and Packing Cotton.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has resolved to send a circular letter to the Chambers of Commerce in the United States, complaining of the adulteration of cotton, the unnecessary amount of covering and iron bands of excessive weight on bales of cotton, suggesting the adoption at American ports of the same system as the allowance of tare which prevails in England.

Canada Loan Bill.

The Canada loan bill passed the House of Lords.

Appointed Bishop.

Rev. George Mobillier has been appointed Bishop of Salisbury.

Yachtman Killed.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT, August 10.—Mr. Cornelius Grinnel, of the yacht Hawk, fell from the window of his lodgings, and was killed.

The Carlists on the Frontier.

MADRID, August 10.—The Spanish consul at Bayonne telegraphs that the Carlists are gathering again on the frontier, and intend to make an insurrection into Spain to-morrow. The Tivola, is about as fine an affair as can be found in any city, and but few visitors to Omaha ever think of leaving the place without visiting it, and during the heat of the day will spend an hour or two. At the best hotel the fare is four dollars per day, but at the Wyoming House, very comfortable accommodations are to be had for two dollars and a half.

There is but one ferry between Omaha and Council Bluffs, and the charges for crossing the river, about one mile and a quarter, are outrageous. A carriage with two horses will cost $1 00, and a single horse carriage seventy-five cents. Foot passengers ten cents. Fare in the same season Omaha to Council Bluffs, seventy-five cents.

The Pacific Railroad has its outer depot, machine shops and place for empty cars on the river bank, and covers fully forty acres of ground. Empty freight cars stand along for miles. There is employed in this locality over 1,200 men. The water to supply these shops is pumped out of the river by a wind mill. These shops, locomotive and car depot is a fine establishment, for evidently on the completion of the bridge it is the intention of the company to make Council Bluffs the depot. As regards what they have recently purchased over 1,800 acres of ground, but Council Bluffs is the depot, about the other is not. This idea makes the Omaha people look rather blue. Council Bluffs merchants are continually hammering into one another.

The Pacific Railroad Company yesterday made a reduction in passage fare from here to San Francisco of $25, making the fare $225, making it now $111 and emigrants $90, and I learned in the Superintendent's office to-day that there will, perhaps, be a further reduction before long.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869.

THE Idea of electing ANDREW JOHNSON to the Senate from Tennessee is not a pleasant one to the Democrats of other States. In that body he would be more than ever an elephant on their hands. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that they should invade Tennessee with telegrams advising against the folly of biting off one's own nose to spite an enemy. As to the actual composition of the Tennessee Legislature nothing certain is known.

THE Republicans of Berks opened the campaign with a mass meeting on Monday afternoon. The speech of Hon. T. J. BIGHAM on that occasion, published in our columns to-day, presents the points of PACKER, the Democratic candidate, with unerring directness and unanswerable logic, and furnishes the keynote of the music to which ASA will be required to dance. We hope the Republican papers of the State will give Mr. BIGHAM'S speech the benefit of their circulation.

HEREWITH we print the letter of a correspondent setting forth the way the "Crawford County System" works in Venango. The facts do not warrant the conclusion that that "system" is an excellent device for committing frauds. Any system can be made to work badly; the very best that it is possible to invent will inevitably work badly, in bad hands. No system will run itself. Unless the utmost care is keep the ballot-box pure. Whenever the proper precautions are omitted, the people are bound to be cheated. But no one thinks of abolishing the ballot-box or abandoning the free elective system; and yet the reasons for doing this are just as potent as those adduced for abandoning the "Crawford county system" in Venango. In regard to that our friends there and elsewhere, when similarly afflicted, should set about providing new guards, to the end that the system shall be kept pure. The system itself is all right, it only needs the presence and help of those who want to see nominations fairly made. The letter of the correspondent is conclusive only as to the omissions of those who chiefly complain.

THE Democracy of Ohio are in a state of almost inextricable confusion, owing to the declination of ROSECRANS. An army on the eve of battle without a commander—a ship in a storm without a pilot—but faintly express their shattered condition. The State Central Committee met at Columbus to-day, to consider the case. The Committee will hardly assume the responsibility of filling the vacancy on the ticket, but will call the State Convention together again. It is doubtful whether RANNEY, who led in the Convention until VALLANDIGHAM brought forward ROSECRANS, will now accept the humiliation of a nomination. Gen. MCCOOK, of Steubenville, earnest for a "new departure," is mentioned on the list of probabilities, and also Gen. SAM. CARY, of Cincinnati, the eminent disciple of the Maine law. One way out of the dilemma is suggested, and that is to force PENDLETON to take the nomination. He is reported unwilling, but the papers say a strong pressure will be brought on him, and he may be induced to look favorably upon hope, for certainly the hopes of the Ohio Democracy are now exceedingly forlorn.

COMPETITION IN OCEAN TELEGRAPHING.

The reduction in the rates of telegraphic dispatches to Europe by the French Cable Company has been followed by a reduction on the part of the old company. It is thus that the competition of the two companies works to the advantage of the people of both hemispheres. The monopoly has been destroyed, and as the business increases under the reduced rates, the confidently look forward to still greater reductions. The new rates fixed by the old company are seven dollars and a half in gold for ten words between any point in Great Britain and Ireland and New York; each additional word over ten is charged seventy-five cents in gold, and press dispatches will be sent at half price. The new scale of prices went into operation yesterday. A dispatch of ten words from Pittsburgh to any part of Great Britain or Ireland will cost, according to the reduced rates, about twenty dollars and a half in currency.

The success of the French cable has given an impetus to ocean telegraphy the world over. There is an American line projected next year between the United States and Europe—probably some German port—not touching at any ocean station, as is the case with the French and English cables. This would be of great advantage to our country in case of war with France or England, such an event as a war with any of the German States being the height of improbability. Among the new lines which European capitalists are now considering is one from Scotland by way of the Orkney Islands to Quebec, and one connecting South America with the United States and Europe by means of a cable from Cuba to Panama, and thence along the Pacific coast to a port in Peru, with way stations in Columbia and Ecuador. It is not an idle expectation to look for a half dozen new lines of telegraph between the United States and Europe within the next ten years, and a reduction in the rates of ocean telegraphing to a lower standard than the land charges now are in some parts of this country, where one company monopolizes the business. Whatever new lines of ocean cable laid there have been improvements in the cables themselves and in the manner of laying them down. Capitalists are now ready to make investments in this direction, and it will only need to be shown that any given line will pay a fair per centage on the outlay to secure the means necessary to place it in operation. The increase of the inland telegraph business within the past ten or fifteen years is the best way to judge of the probabilities of the future of telegraphing between Europe and America. At present it is only the larger operations of business that the ocean lines are used, but once let the rates be brought down to a moderate figure, and the thousands of matters of daily life and affairs of social and personal concern, that go from place to place in our own country over the telegraph wires, will go abroad by cable just as constantly and regularly as they are transmitted at home.

THE EXTENT OF MR. GLADSTONE'S TRIUMPH.

We have given Mr. GLADSTONE credit very generally, on this side of the water, with having achieved a signal victory over the House of Lords on the Irish church bill, but the exact truth of the compromise between the House of Commons and the Lords, as we get it by steamer, hardly bears out the idea that the Premier came out of the contest with all the honors. In fact the victory seems to be one of very meager proportions. The preamble of the bill, upon which the most embittered part of the controversy arose, is in the following language as it passed both Houses:

WHEREAS, It is expedient that the Union created by act of Parliament between the churches of England and Ireland, as by law established, should be dissolved, and that the Church of Ireland, as so separated, should cease to be established by law, and that after satisfying, so far as possible, upon principles of equality as between the several religious denominations in Ireland, all just and equitable claims, the property of the said Church of Ireland, or the proceeds thereof, should be applied in such manner as Parliament shall hereafter direct.

The disestablishment of the church in accordance with the first clause of the preamble is fairly accomplished by the bill, which provides that "on and after the 1st of January, 1871, the said union created by act of Parliament between the churches of England and Ireland shall be dissolved, and the said church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law." This is well enough. In a little over a year the Irish Church will cease to exist—her Bishops cease to sit in the House of Lords, and the church will be placed on the same footing in Ireland as the Catholic and dissenting Protestant churches. Disestablishment was freely conceded by the Lords, as something from which there was no escape, but it was on the disendowment of the church property that they succeeded in effecting a compromise, by which the Irish Church retains far more than its fair share of the substantial results involved.

The Irish Church, in the first place, is permitted to retain the cathedrals and churches which were built by the Catholics for Catholic worship. This could not well be avoided, but it was a departure from the principle of disendowment, and will, doubtless, prevent any excessive jubilation by the Catholics in Ireland over the triumph of disestablishment. The Lords demanded in addition £1,060,000, for private endowments, for increasing the commutation for clergymen's lives, and as compensation for curates. This was conceded by Mr. GLADSTONE. Under the clauses providing for compensation for the life interests of the Irish clergy, in their livings, under the established church—a sum to be hereafter ascertained—it is stated by the English papers, and was claimed in the House of Lords, not less than £10,000,000 will be necessary. If these figures are correct, the disendowment of the Irish Church turns out to be her re-endowment with all her church edifices and over eleven million pounds sterling in money.

The Presbyterians are to get out of the surplus of the church fund, after these claims of the Established Church have been satisfied, the sum of £750,000, and the Roman Catholics, in lieu of the Maynooth grant, £350,000. These two denominations united number eight-ninths of the population, while the Irish Church, with its one-ninth, is to have over ten times the amount set apart for Catholics and Presbyterians. The surplus of four millions is to be applied to such purposes as a future Parliament may determine; the interest in the meantime to be devoted to "the relief of unavoidable calamity" under direction of Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE'S idea as to the surplus is to devote it to promoting education in Ireland.

It is proverbial of the English people, and especially of the English government, to make haste slowly in brushing away old and worn out institutions. That the Irish Church has been disestablished is of itself a great triumph, without considering the question of disendowment too closely. According to the English way of thinking, it was much better for Mr. GLADSTONE to accept the compromise to which the Lords agreed, than to prolong an exciting controversy, in which religious intolerance might have been aroused to a pitch that would have endangered even the proposition of disestablishment. If the Episcopal Church in Ireland should hereafter display the vitality of the other Protestant and the Catholic Churches—instead of being the dead-alive institution it was when supported by the Government—its growth and prosperity may teach the English churchmen that it is possible to get along without a State Church, and the disestablishment of the Church of England may follow. But that event will be a long time coming, for the State Church is almost as sacred in England as the monarchy itself.

Proposed Reduction of Rates on the Pacific Railroad.

Salt Lake City correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thinks a new era is at hand for the far West, basing the notion on a probable reduction of freight and passenger rates on the Pacific road. We hear a great deal about this reduction, and it appears to be always going to take place, but somehow or other has yet to be accomplished. The *Tribune* letter-writer says the through fare will soon be reduced to $100 first-class, and emigrants and through freight to $100 a ton, from New York to Sacramento, and from other points pro rata, and further reduction of 20 per cent. on second-class fare and freight. Also, the transportation of building materials, agricultural implements, household furniture, &c., articles specially needed in the settlement of a new country, to the lowest possible rates, the companies wisely deeming it good policy to encourage such settlement wherever possible within reach of their route, even at a temporary loss, and to depend on the business thus created for the future to make it up. This is certainly sound policy, and we are glad to see that it is pressed, for the fulfillment of more articles specially needed in the settlement of a new country, than any other city west of the Allegheny Mountains.

THE Hon. Courtland Palmer, of New York, has sold his extensive steel works on Staten Island, quite near the city of New York, to Zadok Street, of Salem, Ohio, who has secured the services of the celebrated steel manufacturer, George Noche, for superintendent, and the skilful inventor of steel manufactures, John Alsterdam, both of whom have taken an interest in the works. It is their intention to commence making steel of all kinds, from steel rails and steel plates for capping railroad rails, having all the patents of the late inventors, which will cause a perfect solid weld of cast steel and iron, making a rail far more superior to one all steel. They also have the right to have a mill in Allegheny county, Pa., for the manufacture of the same, and also in Ohio, for the benefit of the western railroad companies.

THE representation in the State Convention of the Republican party of New York is now based on the Republican vote, and the coming convention, the first one held under this rule, will consist of three hundred and forty-one delegates—twenty-eight more than under the old rule of three delegates to each assembly district. The gains, as is just, are in the Republican parts of the State, and the losses in and near New York. The city is reduced from sixty-three to fifty-six, losing relatively about one-sixth of its votes in the Convention. Kings county remains the same—the losses and gains balancing each other.

PROF. THATCHER predicts that now that the eclipse is over, we shall have a genuine heated term, commencing about the fifteenth of the present month. In this he is backed up by the men of science. Considering how exactly the eclipse was foretold, men in general are disposed to have a high regard for science,—but as for the heated term, we can afford to wait for the proof.

THE Democrats have the canals of New York under their control. The result is the Erie Canal has entirely ceased to be a route for the inland commerce of the State. Tolls have to be paid at so high a rate that the transportation men in large numbers have mounted off their boats, and the railroads are doing the business to a great extent.

GOVERNOR DENNISON will be conspicuous on the stump of Ohio this fall. The Republicans in that State are preparing for a vigorous campaign, by systematically laying out the work and by workers from other States. In all of which they set us in Pennsylvania, an example we might profitably follow.

The Crawford County System.

A writer in the Williamsport *Gazette*, referring to the advantages of the "Crawford county system" of making nominations, says: Independent voters generally think the people are unwise because they do not coincide in judgment with them as to certain candidates. But that does not prove that the people or the system is in error. It is not to be supposed that persons who make offices a matter of bargain and sale would be pleased with a plan which takes the matter out of their hands. It is very easy, when a few delegates get together to "log-roll" off with enough to make a majority, but it is hard work, if not impossible for open-door delegates from the townships or whole boroughs. The black-leg (politically, who could manipulate a sufficient number of open-door delegates to carry his points, would give up in despair when a whole party talks its own business into its own hands and expresses its choice for its servants to fill their offices. At the same time, and paths which voters take to elect delegates would elect candidates. Then why have a set of men go-between? It is all a simple proceeding? Why not, on the second Tuesday of October, put your vote, blank, in the hands of another man, and let him fill it as he pleases, as you do to delegates on nomination day?"

Ocean Cables.

Beside the projected "American" line, we have learned of several other projected lines within the last few days. We have heard of the organization of a company in London for the purpose of laying a telegraph cable from Scotland, by way of the Orkney and Faroe Islands, to Quebec; and the dispatch which conveyed the news also informed us that this line, after its completion, would probably be purchased by the British Postoffice Department. We have also had a dispatch from Lisbon to the effect that the Portuguese Chambers have adopted a resolution authorizing the Government to grant concessions to companies desiring to lay submarine cables to and from the shores of Portugal. And again, we had a dispatch yesterday from London, announcing the formation of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company—the design of which is to connect South America with Europe and the United States by means of a cable from Cuba to Central America. Less directly connected with American interests than these projected lines, is the line that will be laid early next year between Falmouth, England, Gibraltar and Malta, which latter point is already in telegraphic communication with Egypt, from which a cable will be laid to Bombay next April.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE views of the Richmond *Whig*, the leading organ of the Walker movement, in Virginia, in regard to the Tennessee election, are worth considering, as indicating the sentiments of the most sensible of the Southern Conservatives in regard to the election of Senator. The *Whig* says:

"It is nonsense to suppose that the election in Tennessee was a Democratic victory. The ticket was not Democratic, and the policy which it represented was liberal Republicanism. In like manner, the assumption that it is an Administration defeat is unfounded; in fact, so far as we have any information, there is no evidence that President Grant took sides in the contest. He appears to have considered this family brawl, and has remained neutral. Two only of his Cabinet Ministers interfered at all, and their interference consisted in writing letters to Stokes expressive of their sympathy and good wishes for his success. As the President and the majority of the Cabinet wrote no such letters, we have to conclude that their policy was that of neutrality."

THE failure of BOWERS, BECKMAN & CO., New York dry goods house, is for $3,000,000. The failure is attributed to the steady decline in woolen goods since the war. The woolen trade since the war. The firm at the time of the war was estimated as worth over one million, and they have made large advances in woolen mills, which the manufactured goods have not kept growing to the fall in values. The firm always stood very high, being regarded as one of the safest houses in the dry goods trade. It is stated that a Boston capitalist offered to advance all the money required to carry the house through for a year's time, but on consultation it was decided to suspend and ask for extension. The assets are reported large, and the friends of the firm say they can pay in full if time is allowed.

A GARDENER of Gand has, after many trials, succeeded in giving any kind of fruit the flavor he pleases while it is still on the tree. Let us taste an apple for instance, he picks it rather deeply in four or five places with a large needle, and then lets it drip for a while in a bowl possessing the kind of flavor he wishes to communicate. After a few seconds this liquid will have penetrated into the pulp; and this operation being repeated two or three times, at intervals of eight or ten days, the apple is left to ripen on the tree, and will subsequently be found to have acquired the taste either of strawberry, raspberry, cloves, etc., according to the liquid employed.

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

Twenty years ago, there was scarcely an establishment in this city worthy of the name engaged in the business of staining and enameling glass. Now we have several, some of them rivalling in capacity and the quality of the work produced the largest glass staining establishments in the East. A single establishment in this city turns out annually upwards of one hundred thousand feet of stained glass, the greater portion of which is employed in church edifices, besides a large amount of enameled and plain white or ground glass. The various glass staining establishments in Pittsburgh produce more work in a single day, of a better quality, than it was made in a year twelve or fifteen years ago. Formerly the glass stainers procured all their material from the glass manufacturers. Recently however, the manufacturers have embarked in the business, since which time the trade has received an extraordinary impetus, sufficient to warrant the prediction that the business will in time prove to be a leading trade with us. We now supply about forty-three per cent. of all the glass consumed in the United States, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that we will prove equally successful in disposing of our stained glass.

The past has been one of the liveliest years our boat builders have had since there have been boats were on the stocks, and eight others contracted for. The new boats are destined for South America, Texas, Red river and the Mississippi and its tributaries. Ten years ago, looks promising. This revival in the boat yards doubtless proves a poser to the croakers who predicted the days of boating on the Western waters were over. In the year 1856 sixty-five boats were built in our boat yards, but we question if the amount expended during the 42 exceeded that expended during the last year. At the present time our boat yards are crowded with work. Still, we presume our boat builders will increase their force and capacity to accommodate the orders.

Nothing is more noticeable than the various changes which have been made in the method of finishing iron in our rolling mills during the last five years. A few years ago our mills finished all their iron into bars, sheets, nails, or such shapes as were demanded by separate establishments. Of late the iron manufacturers have added to their other branches of iron working, which can be done by them at much less cost than by those who were simply purchasers from the mills, and who lost considerable in the shape of "scraps" in working up the iron in various articles. Said "scrap" was necessarily brought back to the mills again and sold at a greatly reduced rate. Thus it will be seen that the rolling mill that finishes the iron direct into nuts, bolts, horse shoes, washers, railroad chairs, &c., possesses a great advantage in making these articles, which are beginning to be viewed as a branch of the rolling mill business. Galvanizing sheet iron, making gas pipe, strap hinges, and many other things are now done by the rolling mills with more profit to themselves and the public than by the old method. Properly managed, the finishing of iron into these and other articles cannot fail to prove profitable to the manufacturer. We are pleased to note the gradual introduction of these ideas. We desire to see our manufacturers worked up close by our manufacturers in such articles as are profitable to themselves and the public. There will be a sufficiently large field left for others to engage in specialities exhibiting the highest degree of excellence.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

How it Works in Venango County.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Believing with you that the true policy of Republicans is, not to cover up and hide the dishonest and corrupt practices of those in or its members, but to expose and denounce them, I have thought it proper to give your readers some idea of the manner in which nominations are made in this county.

The "Crawford County System" seemed to work well enough whilst the party was in the minority, but since it has come to the power that the nomination was regarded as equal to an election, dishonest practices began to be imitated.

Within two or three years past, a number of new voting places have been appointed by the Executive Committee, in addition to those established by law. These additional rules have been enforced or systematically practiced until and the result is that a "ring" or combination has been formed which assumes to control the politics of the county, taking advantage of this system to force their favorites upon the party by fraud and corruption.

To illustrate farther: There being no rule restricting men to vote only in the district in which they reside, parties vote at the most convenient places, and if candidates and their friends hold out sufficient inducements they sometimes travel from one voting place to another, and, as the saying is, "vote early and often."

In the Pithole precinct there were but thirty-three Republican and thirty-nine Democratic votes polled at the State election last October, and yet, with no increase of population, the vote polled at the Republican primary meeting last June is reported at eighty-two, or just ten more than the entire vote of both parties at the October election. were called by States, and the vote of Pennsylvania was generally recorded with the South, and 95 for the Douglas delegates. After some days' struggle, during which the Cotton States had seconded, and forever left the Convention, three-fifths of the vote required two hundred and two, being two-thirds of three hundred and three, the original number of delegates to nominate. This was intended to drive the nail into the Douglas' coffin, which it did, but with it also effected the entire party.

The person who acted as judge of election at this place was at the time, and had been for months before, a resident of Crawford county. He came over and held the election for the benefit of his friends, and "retired in good order," leaving the returns for other parties to burden.

Rousseville, one of the "appointed" voting places, returned 337 votes as polled at the primary meeting in June, 1869, and yesterday A few weeks afterward the registering officer passed around and given liberally of his means to region round about, just 240 legal voters, Republican and Democratic, all told. About one-half of these are Democrats. The balance, 140, subtracted from 337, leaves 197 of the Rousseville votes to be accounted for.

The business of aiding or destroying tickets was also practiced to a great extent at the recent primary meetings. One individual employed by the Executive Committee stated that he had charge of *certain* tickets, and that he put all others that were placed on the table under a pump, and "pumped on them," as he added, "I was paid for my day."

These statements will give some idea of the workings of the Crawford county system with us, and I think it will not be a matter of surprise that there is great dissatisfaction in regard to the matter, particularly when it is known that twenty-seven votes were cast in a village to change or reform the system, and that these efforts proved a failure, the supporters of the "ring" were opposed to reform.

As it is practical that longer than one system of making nominations is a farce, and many honest men declare that they will have nothing now to do with politics, I think the time is there is a radical change in the manner of making nominations, or honest men and true men are trying to turn the party screws, and assert the old fallacy, that "Republicans must vote for principle and not for the ticket," "no nominee, no matter how he was nominated, but if he is honest, he is entitled to support." Republicans will continue to yield implicit obedience to the will of a few self-constituted leaders or who would sacrifice every principle of honesty to secure their own political preferment, or whether they will not.

In Crawford county the system seems to work but little opposition to the "ring" at the polls, wound give up in despair when a whole party talks its own business into its own hands and expresses its choice for its servants to fill their offices. At the same time, and paths which voters take to elect delegates would elect candidates. Then why have a set of men go-between? It is all a simple proceeding? Why not, on the second Tuesday of October, put your vote, blank, in the hands of another man, and let him fill it as he pleases, as you do to delegates on nomination day?"

PETROLEUM.

VENANGO COUNTY, August 7, 1869.

BLAIR COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Corruptionists Rebuked—A Faithful Servant Rewarded.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, August 9, 1869.

The Republicans of Blair county have just formed their entire county ticket, under the "Crawford county system." It is composed of the Hon. Joseph Robison, for Assembly; Jacob Walter, Esq., of Greenfield Township, for County Commissioner; Jacob H. Stifler, Esq., of Allegheny township, for Director of the Poor, and Wm. H. Calvert, of Altoona, for County Auditor.

Mr. Robison was one of the very few honest members of the last Legislature. He voted against the extra officers, and fully sustained his character for honesty and faithfulness. This, of course, brought down on his devoted head the wrath of the corruptionists. They immediately organized against him, under the leadership of an ex-member, well known in the lobby, who trotted out his bosom friend of this place as his candidate. Of course, he was triumphed by a large majority. The victory is complete. The entire ticket is good and will be elected.

POLITICAL.

Those familiar with the political affairs of Virginia, state that the candidate most favorably urged for Senator from that State, is Mr. W. T. Sutherland, of Danville. The disposition to make such a selection is an indication of returning reason to the people of the old State, as she can hope to do nothing until she shall get rid of her old politicians, like Messrs. Stewart and General Lee, and select young and representative men, who have devoted their time to the material rather than the political interests of Virginia.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "There will be in the next session of the Kentucky Legislature a greater portion of gentlemen who served the Confederacy than was observed in the last session." The fifteenth amendment will enfranchise 50,000 voters who seem to be greatly needed in the politics of Kentucky.

The Democrats have nominated Lewis D. Campbell for the State Senate from the district composed of Butler and Warren counties, Ohio. Campbell was a candidate for Governor before the Democratic convention, and since he is anxious for office he has changed his coat to make it with Vallandigham and the rest of the Copperheads. Purbia Ward was Campbell's opponent, and the General, as usual, came out second best.

In the window of a Boston store is the section of a tree which shows a wonderful departure from the usual laws of growth. The specimen was procured in Hallowell, Maine. A number of silver poplar trees were transplanted about twenty years ago in the cemetery in that place. They averaged six inches in diameter at the ground, and were five feet in height. One of the trees was damaged by the ice, and when cut down recently the original tree was found embedded in the center of the trunk, and of the same size as when transplanted, but without the bark. All the growth of the tree was outside of, and detached from the original tree, which fell out when the tree was split. At the time it was transplanted several of the limbs were cut, and the marks of the saw were distinctly preserved.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BERKS.

Annual Republican County Meeting.

Address of Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh—Asa Packer in Congress, in Democratic Conventions, and During the War—The Pennsylvania Democracy Chargeable with the Rebellion.

The Republicans of Berks county held their annual county meeting at Reading on Monday, for the purpose of making nominations, and also to inaugurate the campaign in that county. The meeting was large in numbers and very enthusiastic. A local issue in regard to the appointment of the United States Assessor for that district led to some discussion. Both sides of the question, however, pledged themselves to a cordial support of Governor Geary and Judge Williams, and Berks county will do her full share towards their election. Among other speakers was Hon. T. J. Bingham, of this city, who made an able speech of an hour and a half's duration, of which we have only room for the following relative to the Democratic candidate for Governor:

ASA PACKER, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, HAS NEVER MADE A SPEECH.

Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has never made a speech, so far as we can learn. He possesses, in an eminent degree, that "reasonly virtue called prudence," as some writer designates it. We have, therefore, to gather his sentiments from his acts and his surroundings. He was a member of the State Legislature for a number of years ago, but as the issues of that period are no longer living issues, I have not examined his record at Harrisburg. He has been almost ever since an influential member of State and National Democratic Conventions, and in that capacity has come in contact with rascality enough to taint the morality of an angel.

ASA PACKER AS A CONGRESSMAN CONTRASTED.

He was a member of Congress during the administration of Franklin Pierce, from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1857. As such, he voted on nearly all questions in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the legislation of that period designed to force slavery into Kansas, Nebraska and the new territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. During all that period he steadily voted with the pro-slavery Democracy, and never gave any encouragement to the course of Senator Douglas and that class of anti-slavery Democrats, who were willing to see fair play in the struggle between freedom and slavery for the occupancy of the virgin soil. His every vote during his entire Congressional career was on the side of forcing slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and, of course, into all the other territories.

In this respect his course was in striking contrast with that of his Republican colleague, Thos. H. Geary. He, then a Democrat, was not a little later to Kansas as Governor, and by his knee to the Moloch of human slavery. No all know the result. Geary left the party and old Democratic party. Its organization was wrecked at Charleston Convention causing the disruption. It has been driven from power and patronage, and its members are now politically hungry, and ready to sell out the Government from being overthrown by the rebels."

MR. PACKER'S COURSE DURING THE WAR.

On the authority of a well-posted Mauch Chunk correspondent, I will state that immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, an effort was made to raise a company there for the three month's service. Mr. Packer contributed fifty dollars, and this is the only money contribution my correspondent is aware of his having given to suppress the rebellion. The records of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, it is said, show no contributions from Asa Packer. In June, 1863, when Lee's army was marching up the Cumberland Valley, the railroads and authracite coal mines being their reported objective points, a meeting was called at the Court House in Mauch Chunk, at which aid could be done to raise volunteers. Mr. Packer was called out, and said that if any of the employees of his railroad and coal works would volunteer their places should not be filled during their absence. This is all he had ever done the "every" man knows him to have given to the Union cause. I am informed that Asa Packer was, during the war, exceedingly close fisted. His leading financial and business agents were, however, constantly finding ways and forcing cash contributions into the national finances. They denounced the legal tender act as unconstitutional; forcibly denounced the draft, and, like the constitutionality of acts of Congress for enforcing the draft, has made for him a record which the waters of Noah's deluge could not wash out, and yet George W. Woodward, Frank Hughes and Jeremiah S. Black are the men of all others potential with Asa Packer—the men who would run the machine if he was elected.

PACKER AT CHARLESTON.

We next find Mr. Packer as a member of the Democratic delegation to the Charleston convention, in April, 1860. That delegation during the days of fearful strife, was divided on three very questions that had cropped out to Congress on the Kansas-Nebraska Bills. That delegation of fifty-four members stood nineteen adherents of Douglas for the Presidency, and thirty-five advocates of the pro-slavery doctrines which had characterized Mr. Buchanan's administration. We need scarcely add that Asa Packer was one of the advocates of a pro-slavery policy. During the ten days of fearful trial many questions arose on which divisions were called by States, and the vote of Pennsylvania was generally recorded with the South, and 95 for the Douglas delegates. After some days' struggle, during which the Cotton States had seconded, and forever left the Convention, three-fifths of the vote required two hundred and two, being two-thirds of three hundred and three, the original number of delegates to nominate. This was intended to drive the nail into the Douglas' coffin, which it did, but with it also effected the entire party.

That Mr. Packer may not, by any dodge of his friends, escape his full responsibility for the entire state he undertook to whip a rampant Douglas delegate, from Penn. Washington county, now a member of the Pithole Ring, and who, in words more forcible than polite, expressed his opinion of the conduct of Mr. Packer and that majority. In the fifty-seven votes taken at Charleston, of which Mr. Breckinridge was not in nomination, and that these fifty-five Pennsylvania delegates voted for Guthrie, of Kentucky, or Hunter, of Virginia. When the Convention again met at Baltimore, John C. Breckinridge on the first ballot received six votes, or twelve delegates, and on the second ballot seven votes, or fifteen delegates. At Richmond eight delegates appearing from Pennsylvania, four votes, were unanimously cast for Breckinridge. I have no reason to believe that the names of the twenty-two delegates voting for Breckinridge at Richmond can be found, John Cessna undoubtedly being given from each county voted, and can explain the public. No careful observer can, however, doubt that thirty-five of the Pennsylvania delegation at Charleston were in heart and soul devoted to the cause of which John C. Breckinridge became in that campaign the representative man.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY THE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

To enforce this, permit me to state a fact. About the close of the war, I met a leading influential Democrat from Maryland, who had been in the Cincinnati and Charleston Conventions, and was intimately acquainted with every leading Democrat in Pennsylvania. He said that at Cincinnati and Charleston, and in the intervening period he had thousands of times put to the leaders of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, the question how the Democratic party of Pennsylvania would act in case of a division of the Union? He said every man of them answered: "If division comes, we go with the South. If war comes, we fight with the South," and that had it not been for these anonymous pledges thus given the Charleston convention would not have been disrupted, the rebellion would not have come to a head at least during this generation. "Of all men living," he added, "the responsibility for the terrible rebellion rests upon the heads of the leaders of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania." I believe he stated exactly the truth, and at the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in March, 1861, after the Montgomery Constitution was formed and our forts and arsenals had been seized, Frank Hughes, Mr. Packer's most trusted friend, had a resolution by which he wished the State Conventions to publicly pledge the authorities to their effect to the South. Others objected, not to the sentiment, but to the expediency of such a pledge, and the resolution was not formally offered; but Mr. Hughes afterwards published the same avowal to the public. This school of politicians, of which are Hughes, Packer & Co., acted on the spirit of that resolution during the whole of the war. These pledges, thus given and thus acted upon, were in violation of their duty to their country, in violation of their oaths repeatedly taken, and stamp their authors as Simon Pure Copperheads.

The same sentiment cropped out in the Democratic State Convention of June, 1863, when General Lee's army was approaching the capital at Harrisburg, in which they were assembled. Their platform of twenty-three planks was an apology for and sympathy with treason in all of their resolutions congratulated the "lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio" upon the nomination of Vallandigham for Governor of that State, and expressed an earnest desire for his election. To remove all doubt of their intention, they nominated George W. Woodward, the Vallandigham of Pennsylvania, for supreme judge of the commonwealth, well known in the lobby, who trotted out his bosom friend of this place as his candidate for Congress, and was triumphed by a large majority. The victory is complete. The entire ticket is good and will be elected.

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DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 MARKET STREET.

One of the finest assortments of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES in the city.

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, at Very Low Prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, SILK SCARFS, FANCY GOODS and BUTTONS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

In Underwear, Collars, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Fancy Bows, Ties, White Shirts, Striped and Barred Shirts, in every variety, &c.

W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.

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DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries and Laces,

Ribbons and Flowers,

Hats and Bonnets,

"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,

New Styles of Bradley Skirts,

Parasols, all the new styles,

Sun and Rain Umbrellas,

Hosiery, the best English makes,

Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"

Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,

LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"

"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy.

"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.

Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

SUPREME JUDGE,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY—JAMES H. LAIRD, CHARLES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER McMILLAN, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—H. WILHELM.

SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.

CLERK OF COURTS—JAMES BROWNE.

RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

TREASURER—C. DENNISTON.

REGISTER—JOSEPH H. LARIMER.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER BLAIR.

COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER SAYS:

"In our advertising column will be seen the advertisement of Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment,' and we would say that we have used it in our family for many high toned testimonials from prominent physicians, and can say that it is a good article. It is put up in a neat and tasteful manner, and at a price which brings it within the reach of the most poor alike. It is said to be prompt and its cure perfect. Its use is safe and innocent. An article of this kind cannot but be considered in the light of a blessing to the good, for Corns and Bunions are the greatest pests we know of. Young Ladies and Gentlemen can, in the light of this article, go to the ball-room with ease and comfort now. We bespeak for it a trial.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

A. J. RANKIN,

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14 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sent on receipt of 60 cents to any address.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladder.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature, and since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor become so popular with the people. They never fail when taken according to directions, and are highly recommended by physicians. What they do once they do always. They contain nothing injurious to the constitution, and may be taken by children in any quantity. They are adapted to all kinds of pain in the Back, Loins or Kidneys, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and reaches them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Scrangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor.

Geo. A. Kelly,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX.

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PREMIUM

Black Sweet Tobacco,

In Butts and Caddies, Manufactured at Richmond, Va.

This old established and popular brand of SWEET TOBACCO can now be had of all We boasts Dealers. A trial will determine its superiority over all other brands.

WM. A. BOYD & CO., Sole Agents,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Reduce Stock, for Thirty Days. Silk Sacques and Cloaks to Order.

T. F. PHILLIPS, 87 MARKET STREET, Great Bargains in Dress Goods, to Suits and Evening Dresses Made to Order. Lace Garments, Cheap. Ladies'

AMUSEMENTS.

BURNELL'S

Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1-12.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest, by

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 10, 1869.

Government bonds show a further decline from yesterday's prices, and the market is reported dull, notwithstanding the prospect of the Treasury taking three millions off the market this week. There is more disposition among holders to sell their bonds at present high prices and invest the proceeds in other securities that will pay better rates of interest. We learn to-day that the new bonds of this city, called the Water Loan, bearing 7 per cent. interest, are selling rapidly. Nearly one-half of the entire loan of two hundred and fifty thousand authorized, is taken. Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, who were appointed to put this loan on the market, are offering the bonds at par and accrued interest. We know of nothing that is so well suited to heavy investers of trust funds. They have thirty years to run and our city is abundantly able, to take care of all its bonded indebtedness.

—In New York money is ruling easy and the market is abundantly supplied at six per cent. as the ruling rate. The *Evening Post* says: At bank seven per cent. is the general rate, as it is also with private bankers, except the higher priced railway shares are the collateral. On pledge of government bonds the transactions are about evenly divided between five and six per cent. Business in commercial paper is, for the time at least, checked by the announcement of the suspension of Bowers, Beeckman & Co., one of the largest and oldest houses in this city in the commission domestic dry goods business. The amount of their liabilities is not yet known, but is reported as two to three millions of dollars. The cause of the failure can be traced to the decline in woolen goods, on which the house had made large advances; to save these advances they took manufacturing property—mills, &c.—which it appears they have run at such a loss as to absorb their active capital. It is estimated that from one-third to one-half of their paper has been sold in this market, although a large amount has been distributed in the Eastern cities and with country banks in New England near mills from which goods were consigned to them. For some time past this paper has not been current here except at high rates. The regret at the misfortune of the house is very general, as the members of the firm have always enjoyed the highest reputation for personal worth and character. In 1857 the house failed, but subsequently paid their debts in full.

—Local stocks were a little more active to-day. There was more stock offered than usual, but prices are high and but few transactions are made. For Columbia oil stock 20 was bid to-day for small lots, and only sales, however, that came under our notice.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	124½	124½	124⅝
1862 5-20's	124¼	124¼	124⅜
1864 5-20's	123⅛	123⅛	123⅜
1865 5-20's, old	123⅛	123⅛	123⅜
1865 5-20's, new	122⅝	122⅝	122⅞
1867 5-20's	122⅛	122⅛	122⅜
1868	122⅛	122⅛	122⅜
10-40's	115½	115½	115⅝
Gold	135⅝	135⅝	135¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 10.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135⅝	135¾	⅛	
U. S. 6s, 1881	124½	124⅝	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	123	123⅜	⅜	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	123¼	123⅜	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	123⅛	123⅜	⅛	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	122⅝	122⅞	⅛	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	122¾	122¾		
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	122	122		
U. S. 10-40s	115⅛	115¼	⅛	

—The speculative interest of the New York railway market appears to have centered in roads that are likely to be benefited by the great trunk lines in making a through connection from the seaboard to Omaha, with the intention of ultimately controlling the business of the Pacific Railroads. During the past week the transactions in the Northwestern, Rock Island and Michigan Southern roads have been unusually heavy, and have the appearance of an attempt to absorb the stocks without advancing prices. The movement in Northwestern common has been marked with great firmness, and the rumors in regard to the road are conflicting as to whether it is to be absorbed by the New York Central or Pennsylvania Central. It is well known, however, says the *Tribune*, that a leading interest dealing in the stock has absorbed the floating supply on the street, and has borrowed the money to carry it of a prominent ex-director of the Erie Railway Company for another year, on very favorable terms. This movement is based in part on the expectation that the road will be taken by the New York system for perfect their western connection, but the large earnings of the road, which for the past month ending to seven millions this year, make it a comparatively safe movement, as upon that basis the road would sustain itself upon both classes of stocks, after paying leases and interest on bonds. The stock of the Northwestern road controls the largest railway connection on the continent, and its earning power has not been lost sight of by the Eastern roads looking for a Western outlet, and the value of their connections are increasing with great rapidity. The Rock Island shares are also in demand by some of the most speculative cliques, and at present it is impossible to say who controls the stocks. Michigan Southern continues in demand, with steady buying by strong houses. The St. Paul stocks advanced in sympathy with the movement in Northwestern, and were largely dealt in.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 10, 1869.	10 A M	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	3 P M	4:00 P M
New York Central	211⅞	211⅞	211½	120⅞	211⅝	211⅝	211⅝
Hudson River			186½		186½		
Harlem			124		124		
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾		97¾		
Michigan Southern	108⅛	108⅛	107⅞		108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Michigan Central							
Illinois Central			139½		139½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107	107	107		106⅝	107	
Fort Wayne	104½	104½	104⅝		104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	82	82	82		81⅞	82	82
do preferred	90½	90½	90½		90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	107	107	107		107	107	107
Toledo and Wabash	74	74	74		73⅝	74	74
Toledo and Wabash, pref							
Chicago and Alton	162¾		161				
St. Paul	84⅝		84⅝			84⅝	84⅝
St. Paul, preferred	92		92			92	92⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	104½		104½				
Pacific Mail	87		86¾			86¾	86¾
Western Union Telegraph	38		38			38	38⅛
Adams Express	59⅝		59			59	59⅛
Merchants Union Express	19		19			19	
American M. U. Express	41		41			41	
Wells, Fargo Express	68		68			68	
United States Express	68⅜		68			68⅜	
Gold	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	211¾	211⅜		⅜
Hudson River	186½	186½		
Harlem	124	124		
Reading	97½	97¾		¼
Mich. Central	131½	131½		
Mich Southern	108⅞	109⅛		¼
Illinois Central	140	140½		½
Cleve., and Pitts	107¼	107		¼
Fort Wayne	103⅝	103⅝		¼
Chicago and North.	82	82		
do preferred	100⅝	100		⅝
Rock Island	117½	107		¼
Tol. and Wabash	74⅝	73⅝		⅜
do preferred				
Chicago and Alton	165	161		4
St. Paul	84¾	84½		¼
do preferred	92	92		
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32⅝		⅛
Pacific Mail	86¾	86¾		
Western U. Tel	38⅜	38⅜		
Adams Express	59⅝	59⅞		¼
Merch U Express	19	19		
American M. U. Ex	41¼	41		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	70	70		
United States Ex	69	68⅝		⅜

—Of the swindling bankerat Penn Yan, New York State, it is now said that the loss will reach $153,000, of which $90,000 belong to depositors. One of the most unusual features in the case is, that the banker held a large amount of personal bonds as collaterals and for safe keeping. These he converted in New York from time to time, paying the owners their interest when due, and so avoided suspicion. When he disappeared there was about $2,000 in the vault. The Watkins *Express* gives the following incidents connected with the failure:

A lady presented a check drawn by a distinguished attorney of Canandaigua for the sum of $1,200 on Monday of the day before the catastrophe, and was induced to forego payment, as a matter of temporary accommodation to the banker, for only a day or two; but having been advised by a friend subsequently that the bank would not be holden without the check had been "certified," she returned and had it certified, thus unwittingly releasing the attorney and herself. "Moral—Don't receive and hold certificate checks instead of the money, merely to oblige bank officers." A farmer called at the bank on Saturday morning to purchase a draft of four hundred dollars, and as the clerk, who was entirely innocent of what was going on, could not reach the blanks till Mr. Staples came with the safe keys, the man left his money to do a little business elsewhere. During his absence several checks from other parties were sent in, and as the key had not arrived, the clerk paid the checks out of the farmer's cash, in the utmost good faith, using it all up, or nearly so. When the farmer returned for his draft, the news of the banker's disappearance had just been communicated to the clerk, but too late. The money was gone, no draft could be given and there was no remedy. [Moral second—Don't leave your money without procuring the draft, which always endeavor to obtain of a solvent sailer.] "Another painful incident is that a man who had deposited $4,000 worth of national coupon bonds for safe keeping, a portion of which belonged to children for whom he was acting guardian. On hearing his and their irreparable loss, he went into convulsions, and at the last advices he was a raving maniac." Moral third—Guardians should remember to hold trust funds in registered bonds. It is hoped that the record of these crimes may not be without their influence in putting the unwary on their guard as to the practices of the banks. The misfortune seems to be that those bent on fraud, and engaged in fraudulent practices, learn faster than the credulous public, and always keep a lesson or two in advance.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, August 10, 1869.

Our general markets continue quiet and but little activity to be noticed in any branch of business. Our merchants' however, report a legitimate and healthy trade for the season.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Demand fair, with prices at $2@4 50 ₱ bbl, the latter figures for choice.

BUTTER—Dull and lower. Choice Western Reserve dairy is selling at 28@30c. We quote prime to choice roll at 26@28c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Dull. Sales of our receipts at 20c ₱ doz. for strictly fresh.

BEANS—Dull. Sales of blackberries at $1 10 @1 25 ₱ bucket. The demand is falling off owing to the large amount of peaches and plums coming in.

PEACHES—In good demand. Large sales at from $1@2 ₱ bu. for the latter grade for a very choice article.

BRESSAC—Quiet, at 20@22c, as to quality.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Demand fair and prices steady. We quote shoulders at 19½c; rib sides, 21½c; clear sides, 19c; canvassed sugar-cured hams, 23½c; canvassed breakfast bacon, sugar-cured, 21½c; canvassed dried beef, 20c. Lard in tierces, 20c; and in buckets, 21c. Mess pork, $34 00 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Flaxseed may be quoted at $2 45@2 50. In clover and timothy there is nothing doing.

SALT—Sales of No. 1 at the trade at $3 80@ 4 00, and in jobbing lots at $4 25@4 50.

HAY—North Carolina $9 75@$10 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Dull at 7½@9c, as to quality.

CHEESE—Dull, with no change to report in values. We quote Goshen cheese extra at 19½c; Ohio factory, 17½@18c; Ohio dairy, at 14½c; Hamburg 16c; and Western Reserve at 16@16½c.

HAY—We continue to quote hay from country wagons at $18@20 a ton, as to quality, and from feed stores at from $20@25 a ton, as to prime baled.

MIDDLINGS—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale is hundred, 90c; shipstuff, 95c; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@56c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar 25 gallon 25c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@ 65c ₱ pair by the coop.

BEANS—Very dull at from $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush for good to choice hand-picked.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

PLUMS—Sales at $4 50 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—In good demand at from $1 75@2 ₱ bbl, including packages, sales in bulk at $1 from first hands, and 55@60c from store.

TOMATOES—Sales in the Diamond market at $1 50 ₱ bushel, a decline of 25c since Saturday.

PEARS—Sales at $1@1 50 ₱ bu. as to quality.

CRACKERS—We quote Pittsburgh hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

CARBON OIL—Firm at 28c in large lots, and 30c in small way.

LARD OIL—Steady. Sales at $1 38@1 40 for extra No. 1, in other standard, and 1 00@1 05 for No. 2.

ONIONS—Flat at $1 00@1 50 ₱ bbl.

LIME—Steady. Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and White Lime at $1 50.

FLOUR—The market is firm, but prices are unchanged The main demand is for choice white brands. The medium and inferior graders are dull of sale. We quote good spring in barrels at $7 50@8 75 choice spring in barrels at $7 50@8 00; in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in bbls $7 50@8 00; in sacks $7 00@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the two Sides: Red brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 00@7 25; extra family, from $7 75@8 00 ₱ bbl in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 75 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 50, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $8 50@9 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of white yellow, kiln dried, at $1 00 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—There is only little doing in grain with fair receipts reported. New wheat from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee is coming in freely on consignment to millers, and for new wheat from the sections named 2@2 25 ₱ bu. is the ruling figure for choice, for winter commands $1 30@1 35 ₱ bush, as to quality. Corn is in light demand, with sales reported at 85c@$1 for prime yellow car or shelled. Oats are dull on track at 62@63c for old new oats to be worth 70c, measured at store on track. Rye is quiet at $1 20 for old on the track, and new at $1 15 in bush. Barley nominal **and not quoted.**

WHISKY—Business is good. Prices are firm at previous quotations. We quote highwines **at 27@28½ ₱** gallon for common rectified **$1 06, and proof rectified $1 12. Rye and malt corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 50, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon.** Very old whiskies are scarce and sell at high nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 50 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 10, 1869.

The trade in oil, both crude and refined, remains very quiet. **The market** for crude does not exhibit **the same strength** to-day that it did yesterday, as **it has** been offering to-day at yesterday's selling figures. Holders, however, are not disposed to grant any considerable concession to buyers. We quote spot or seller August offering at 145c; seller all year nominal at 145c, and buyer all year 16@16½c offered and asked. The refined market opened firm this morning, but by noon there was an apparent weakness. This afternoon, at the close of the market, oil for first half of August delivery was offering at 31½c, a decline of 5c ₱ gallon since the decision last fall was offered at 31¾c, a decline of 5c ₱ gallon since morning. **Future deliveries are not essentially changed, except that there was a** slight **weaker feeling prevalent. We quote** September at 32½c; August to December, at 32½c; October to December, 33c; these are asking prices. We are advised of sales of 11,000 bbls at Oil City to-day, on broad gauge cars, S. O., 60 days, at 5.90, equal to 15c here. The following transactions are reported:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls on spot.....14½c
1,000 bbls on spot.....14¾c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls on spot.....31½c
500 bbls on spot, 5 per cent.....31¾c
1,000 bbls first half August.....31½c
1,000 bbls spot (11) 60 days.....31½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 10, 11 A. M.—Petroleum prices 9th: Crude in bulk quiet at 17½c; crude in bbls entirely nominal at 25@26c. Refined in bulk dull and nominal at 32@33½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 11 A. M.—Market firmer; P L S 40 W 31c; S W 31½c; crude 17c, refined 25c.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 10, 12:45 P. M.—Market quiet and steady.

SHAMBURG, August 10, 12:15 P. M.—Market quiet, steady and unchanged at 17@17½c.

NEW YORK, August 10, 12:00 M.—Market quiet but firm at 17¾c for crude, and 32@32½c for refined.

OIL CITY, August 10, 12 M.—Market quiet; $6 00 asked, $5 50 offered.

PITHOLE, PA., August 10, 1:30 P. M.—Market quiet but steady.

NEW YORK, August 10, 2:10 P. M.—Market weak but demand moderate at 17¼@17⅝c and 32½@32¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 10, 9:40 A. M.—London, 10 11:15 —Wheat, spirits 77s¼; at Antwerp 52f; francs.

NEW YORK, August 10, 12:35 P. M.—London, 6 p. m.—Unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1:30 P. M.—London, August 10th, 5 P. M.—Market unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Antwerp, 52¾c; Liverpool, unchanged; Crude, 17½@17¾c; Refined, 32½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—Spot 31½@31¾c; August 32c freely bid; lines nominally 32½@33c. Market very quiet, but prices steady and firm.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 10, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet, entirely nominal; can't quote; no offers to or sells yet. Weather clear and pleasant.

TITUSVILLE, August 10, 12:45 P. M.—Market dull and inactive, with firm feeling at $5 40@ 5 45. Weather warm and sultry.

THIRD SAND, August 10, 11:30 A. M.—Market firm; not much doing at $5 35. Weather clear and warm.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., 11:30 A. M., August 10.—Market very firm; not much doing. Stock cleaning up. Weather clear and warm.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., 12:05 P. M., August 10.—Market very firm, but little doing; sales at $5 10@ 5 65. Weather clear and warm.

OIL CITY, August 11.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; sales at $5 80@5 85. Weather pleasant.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 5 P. M.—Oil quiet; August, first half, 31¾c; last half, 32c; futures offered by New York at 33c. Crude nominal at 17½c bulk.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

D A Carlisle.....bbls
Waring & King.....150
Fairview Refinery.....109
Total bbls.....3,540

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Standard Oil Works, 301 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bros & Co, 733 bbl ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & co, 291 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.
B W Morgan, 200 bbls refined to Warden & Frew, Philadelphia.
J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 47 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
McKelvy Bro, 740 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Lyon & Co, 40 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 632 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bro, 600 bbls benzine to Misner & Ackerman, New Jersey.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, August 10, 1869.

CATTLE.—The supply of cattle this week was mainly of the lower grades. Good cattle were scarce, and sold at full prices. The supply was fair, aggregating 780 head against 800 head last week. Prices, however, are without material change from last week. Some very extra stock sold at $5 ₱ hundred; and prime fat steer were bought up, and quickly, at $7 50@7 75 ₱ hundred. Stock steers were in more demand at prices ranging from $4 to $5 25 ₱ hundred as to quality.

SHEEP.—There was a fair supply of sheep but mainly of an inferior quality. Prime fat sheep were in good demand and fat prices, but inferior and common were dull and had to be sold at low figures. We quote prime to choice at 5 @5½c ₱ lb, and common and inferior at 3½@4 ₱ lb, down to 75c ₱ head. Lambs sold at prices ranging from $1 00@3 75 ₱ head, as to quality.

HOGS.—There is no change to note in prices from last week. There was a better retail demand, and the market was more active, the latter some stronger. The best ranged from $11 00@ 11 50 ₱ hundred, and stock hogs at $10 00@10 50 ₱ head.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 10.—Flour firm and 25@50c better. Wheat—sales 3,000 bush No. 1 red at $1 31; 1 car do do and 1 car No. 2 white at $1 32. No. 1 red at $1 28. Corn — No. 2 held at $1 00. No. 1 held at $1 01. Oats 56c. Rye held at $1 10@1 15. Petroleum—Refined held at 29@30c for August and 27c for September; crude lower, held at 16½c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 10, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood, at 8 P. M. Passed up: Kenton at 9 A. M., and Ohio No. 4 at 7 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and warm. H.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., August 10, 1869.

River falling, with nearly two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 81° at 1 P. M. W.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 10, 1869.

River falling slowly, with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 80° at 5 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 10, 1869.

River at a stand, with fifteen inches water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant; thermometer 80° at 6 P. M. F.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Franklin.....W. Clarke.....Geneva.
Chiefetain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
New State.....Muhleman.....Wheeling.

Departed.

Elector.....Donaldson.....Geneva,
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chiefetain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Julia No. 2.....Snull.....Zanesville.
Jefferson.....Sloss.....St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Indicate two feet six inches.

THE marks on the Monongahela pier indicate two feet six inches. At this stage of water these marks are not correct, as boats can pass Glass House drawing at least three feet of water. Business on the landing was dull. The packets are the only boats that are making any pretentions to do business.

THE steamer Gallatin has been sold to the company from Portsmouth for $7,000.

THE steamer Hunter sunk at Beaver Shoals on Saturday. She can be raised.

THE steamer Great Republic, Capt Vanhook, passed Cairo on Sunday for St. Louis.

THE steamer R. C. Gray, Capt. Whitaker, left Cincinnati for this port on Sunday.

THE steamer Argosy, Captain Moore, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday.

THE new steamer Jefferson, Captain Rea, left for St. Louis with a good trip. Pilots, John Ferguson and Thomas Morris.

THOS. FARRELL, a fireman on the steamer Kate Putnam, of Pittsburgh, was drowned at St. Louis on Thursday.

THE United States mail packets leave the Company's wharf boat daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Brownsville, Geneva and way ports.

THE steamer Belle Vernon, Captain J. J. Darragh, was announced to leave Cincinnati Tuesday for this port on Monday.

CAPTS. C. COLE and T. W. Spencer have another government contract for snagging in the Duluth River. Their steamer Zebra is lying in Katawba river, and will start out as soon as the water is low enough.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, left for Zanesville on her last trip for the season. The Julia has been running regularly for the last ten months. She will be thoroughly repaired and placed in the Pittsburgh and Zanesville trade on the opening of navigation in the fall.

THE fine low water packet New State, Capt. Harlan, takes her departure this day at 12 M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. This boat is a great favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. Mr. Harlan, who presides in the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says Captain Henry A. Jones, who was severely injured by an accidental fall a few days since, is improving finely. He was to-day able to take a refreshing drive yesterday. We hope soon to find him at his post as Superintendent of the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.

A DISPATCH from LaSalle, Illinois, of the 9th says: The steamer Sterling passed here this morning with a tow of coal for Chicago, belonging to the LaSalle Ice Company. This is a rare event. No large steamer has attended the river at this season for many years, and never before did such an event occur in this locality.

CAPT. ROBERT C. MASON has purchased the packet Camellia for $7,000. She is a good boat and is in the commission for the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade. By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that she is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. Capt. Mason is one of the most accomplished and gentlemanly officers that ever filled a clerk's desk on the day's journey. We welcome him back to the river business.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—Departed—Indiana, for Louisville. Weather warm; nothing doing. During the afternoon and evening of last night, the Lightning passed over the steamer Maine and the Ben Franklin, moored to the levee, entered her hold, which set fire to some scraps under the hatch. The fire was put out without any damage to the boat, with the exception of giving a big scare to the officers of both steamers.

DAVENPORT.—The *Gazette* of Thursday, in publishing the proceedings of the recent Dubuque regatta, and the race of the Jule Reed, said that he called the roll before leaving the judges' stand, and twenty-eight boats responded to his call. There are but twenty-two—showing that six were left during the trip. The following are the names of the boats: Frank Gibbs, Wm. Gray, Abraham Daniels, Moses Davis, Williamsand Wild Cat, Maryland.

The new steamer Jefferson, Captain George W. Rea.—The above is the name of a new and handsome stern-wheel boat, built at Rea's Red river trade, of the following dimensions: Hull, by Cooper & Ayer, Parkersburg; keel, 160 feet, beam 33 feet, floor 33½ feet, hold 4½ feet. The hull is extra, timbered and planked throughout, cylinders 16 inches in diameter with five feet stroke, boilers, by Thompson & Douglass, three in number, 24 inches, 38 inches in diameter; cabin, Bunting & Co. were the joiners; the state rooms are large and convenient, containing all the latest and best improvements; carpets, from Moellaine & Bros.; furniture, E. Edmundson & Co.; furniture, Woodwell & Co.; painting, Wm. Lees; cabin outfit, Evans, Dalzell & Johnson; engines, The Novelty Works; bells, brasses, etc., Andrew Fulton, Son & Co. The Jefferson will be ready for the trade to inspect, as her construction no expenses has been spared. The officers are: Captain, George W. Rea; the first clerk, Samuel Jennings; second, Henry A. Dohrman, an officer who stands at the head of the profession. Pilots, John Ferguson and Thomas Morris.

NEW ALBANY.—The *Commercial* of Friday says: It is not improbable that another bridge across the Ohio river in this vicinity will soon be built. As charters have been granted, we are told, for such a bridge, and those who own the charter propose to build the bridge, if possible, at or near the Falls opposite Sand Island. This island is about opposite Portland avenue in this city. A gentleman interested in the charter has stated to us that those owning it will at once go to work to build the bridge, if they can obtain a sufficient subscription in this city of $50,000. Whether such a bridge will be built, we cannot say. The workmen upon the bridge over the Ohio river at the Falls are experiencing much trouble in sinking the center piers in the Indian and Middle Cauldrons. It is stated that the rock formation at the bottom sinks off and slips to such an extent that it is a serious retardation to the work. They go with the utmost difficulty and patience. Some persons who profess to be posted predict that the effort to bridge the river at the Falls will prove a failure. We do not believe these reports. It is now stated that the bridge will not be completed before the 1st of December, and probably not until soon, even though the workmen succeed immediately in sinking the piers. The depth of water, in the deepest part of the long-continued high stage of water, we apprehend, rather than from any trouble in finding a firm foundation. We confidently look for the opening of the bridge at as early a day as the 1st of November, and possibly a month before that time the great event will transpire.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:15 A. M. train on the Ohio and Pittsburgh Railroad, connect with the Belleaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packet, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon:

A Miller & co, 1 car lumber; Long & Bracken, 1 do; D J Myer & Son, 1 do do; W W Wallace, 1 do do; S Bagnell, 4 do do; Jas Dunlap, 2 do do; Jas Park Jr & Co, 1 car hay; Jas Park Jr & Co, 1 car straw; from; J Painter & Son, 1 car lime; Jas Park Jr & Co, 1 car hay; Jas Park Jr & Co, 1 car straw

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE DUQUESNE GRAYS.

Adjourned Meeting Last Evening—Reports of Committees Presented—Other Business Transacted.

An adjourned meeting of persons interested in reviving the organization known as the Duquesne Grays was held last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Captain J. B. Moore in the chair and J. J. Albeitz officiating as Secretary.

The meeting was very largely attended, and after being called to order by the President the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was called for, when it appeared that the chairman of the committee was absent and no report had been prepared.

Colonel Neeper, chairman of the Committee on Uniforms, announced that the committee had nothing further to report. The committee was continued.

The Committee on Armory reported through one of their members, Mr. Dunseath, that no place had as yet been procured. The committee was continued.

Colonel Neeper moved that the chair appoint a committee of five on membership. The motion was carried, and the chair appointed Messrs. Neeper, Sarber, Steinmeyer, Loomis and Carline.

On motion of Colonel Neeper, the initiation fee was fixed at five dollars, to take effect at once. All persons proposed for membership after the meeting of last night, will be required to pay that amount.

Colonel Neeper moved that the Committee on Constitution be instructed to prepare a new Constitution for the government of the company.

Captain Moore stated that such were the instructions given the committee at the time of its appointment. The motion was therefore withdrawn.

At this point a short intermission was had to afford the members an opportunity to contribute towards the purchase of uniforms. In a very short time over one hundred dollars had been raised. Sixty-five persons have enrolled their names, and the indications are that they will be quite numerous. Considerable interest is manifested in the matter amongthe young men of the city.

Capt. Petrie, chairman of the Committee on Armory, who came in after the intermission had reported, stated the committee had not as yet procured a hall. They had made an arrangement, however, by which the company would be permitted to hold its meetings in the halls of the Young Men's Jackson Association until a suitable hall can be rented. The committee was continued.

Mr. Charles F. Foster moved that the resolution in regard to an initiation fee of five dollars be reconsidered. Carried.

Captain Petrie moved that all persons who enroll their names hereafter, and procure uniforms by Thanksgiving day, be permitted to come in without paying the initiation fee of five dollars. The motion was carried.

Captain Petrie moved that a Committee on Finance, consisting of three persons, be appointed by the chair for the purpose of soliciting donations to be applied to the raising of a company fund. Carried.

The Committee will be announced hereafter.

On motion of Colonel Neeper, a committee of two was appointed to wait on the Great Western Band in regard to securing its services on the occasion of parades by the company. Colonel Neeper and Captain Kennedy compose this committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Hillside Cemetery—A Complaint.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I wish, through your paper, to call attention to what seems to me a very exclusive and unfair thing on the part of the managers of Hillside Cemetery. I refer to the rule at the rear end of said cemetery being closed against visitors properly provided with tickets. This gate is about half a mile nearer to parties coming from Wood's Run, and other places beyond, whose relatives and friends are buried in that part of the cemetery, and after waiting perhaps two or three hours, it is both vexatious and troublesome to walk another extra half mile in consequence of either the narrow-mindedness, carelessness or unfeelingness of some of the managers or the Superintendent of the cemetery. Last Sunday several persons living at Wood's Run called at this gate, one of whom had a mother and sister buried in the cemetery; another a son, &c., and notwithstanding the statement made to the gate-keeper, or person living in the house, and that they were provided with tickets, &c., were positively refused admittance, and were obliged to walk across the hill to get at the city. As there were three ladies in the party, carrying infants, and who had carried the same from Wood's Run, under a hot sun, the trouble this caused them can be readily understood. As for himself and relatives of dear ones buried there, we protest against this most decidedly unfair treatment, and request that some steps be taken to prevent its recurrence. W.

Wood's Run, August 10, 1869.

A Fast Young Man Gets Into Trouble.

A young man, residing with his mother on Ross street, in this city, recently visited New Castle, and on his return brought with him a fine team of horses and a buggy. As his mother is a lady of means, no one questioned the young man's ability to own a team, but when he undertook to sell the horses at much below their value, suspicion was aroused. The horses were disposed of—one for seventy-five dollars, and the other for sixty dollars, but no purchaser was found for the buggy. Mr. McNulty, of the firm of Samson & McNulty, Third avenue, having had the horses offered to him at much less than their value, and having heard that they had been obtained at New Castle, telegraphed to a friend in that place, and soon after received a dispatch from Mr. Norris, livery stable keeper, stating that the team had been hired from him, took them, and would come immediately to yesterday, and properly. He reached here the horses, visited the young possession of mother, who promised to pay all expenses, and that her boy (who is only nineteen) might not be prosecuted. She talks of sending him to the House of Refuge.

Alleged Robbery.

Lieutenant Barker of the Mayor's police, yesterday made information against William Moore, charging him with entering the house of Mr. A. F. Jones, No. 317 Penn street, with intent to commit a *felony*. The house has been occupied for some time past by Mr. Jones' family being for some time past in the country, and on Monday afternoon the neighbors informed the officers on duty in the locality that they had noticed two men leaving the house, each carrying a bundle. Pursuit was at once given, but the trail of the thieves could not be discovered. The officers then examined the building and found that an entrance had been effected from Fayette street, to the rear of the building. The house had been thoroughly ransacked, but the extent of the robbery is not known, nor will it be until Mr. Jones returns from the country next Monday morning. Lieutenant Barker made the above information against Moore, suspecting him as one of parties, and he was arrested and held for a hearing on Thursday morning.

ACCIDENT AT SEWICKLEY.—Monday afternoon an accident occurred at the Catholic church at Sewickley, resulting in the serious injury of two men. Some months since, as our readers are aware, a portion of the building fell, and these men were engaged repairing the damage. They were standing on the top of a brick arch, and contrary to directions removed so much of the arch that it gave way suddenly, and they were carried to the floor beneath and covered with brick and the boards of a scaffold erected underneath the brick arch. One of them had his collar bone broken, and sustained severe contusions about the head. The other had his leg terribly crushed, and also received severe bruises on other parts of his body. Both were removed to a house in the immediate vicinity, where they were attended to by Dr. John Dickson and other physicians. Upon examination the man whose leg was crushed, amputation was found necessary, and the operation was performed on Monday evening. Both parties are Germans, and reside in this city. They were brought home on the accommodation train yesterday morning.

ROBBERY AT A BOARDING HOUSE.—A man named William B. Hollis, who resides at Mrs. Hare's boarding house on Ormsby street, Birmingham, was robbed on Monday night of a pocket book containing five dollars and a lot of valuable papers, and a silver watch, and the thief broke the watch from the gold chain attached to it, and left the chain in Mr. Hollis's vest pocket. Yesterday morning when the robbery was discovered, it was ascertained that two of the boarders had "outstanding" bills, and were then probably on their way to Wheeling. Telegrams have been sent, and they will probably be arrested.

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT.—The first consignment of prisoners direct to the County Work House was made by Mayor Brush yesterday morning, when Andrew Reshe and Thomas Irwin were sent up for thirty days each on the grounds of habitual drunkenness. Let the good work continue, and may each day note the departure of one or more of those follows who have hitherto lived off the county, until at last the whole army shall be gathered together under the roof of the workhouse.

CAPTURED.—Some weeks since a disgraceful row occurred in the old Fifth ward, one of the participants being a fellow named James Porter. James succeeded in eluding arrest until Monday night, when he was captured and locked up. Yesterday morning he was ushered into the "august presence" of His Honor, and although the offense was an old one it did not mitigate it in the least, and a fine of $5 was imposed and collected.

LEFT FOR A SEASON.—Five individuals took up the line of march yesterday morning from the County Jail to Claremont, where is situated the County Work-House. Their names were published yesterday morning, and it is unnecessary to repeat them. They will enjoy a season of over twenty days in the country, and will return to the city of smoke no doubt considerably refreshed and invigorated by the pure air.

POSTPONED.—The three mile scull race which was to have taken place between Wm. Haley and Harry Best over the upper Monongahela course on Saturday next, has been postponed until Saturday week, when it will be rowed over the lower course. Best proposed the postponement, and Haley suggested a change in the course, which was accepted and mutually agreed upon.

CROSS-SUITED.—On Monday evening Maggie Williams made information against Sallie Dawson and Wm. Simpson for disorderly conduct. The parties were arrested and Mayor Brush fined Sallie five dollars and William ten dollars and costs yesterday morning. Miss D. then retaliated by making information against Maggie, charging her with keeping a house of ill-repute. The accused was held for a hearing.

A DISORDERLY TRESPASSER.—Yesterday a man named Thomas Carroll was arrested for trespassing on the Allegheny Park grounds. He was arrested by officer Nixon, when he showed fight, and assistance had to be procured before the obstreperous individual could be squelched. He was then taken before Mayor Drum, who fined him ten dollars and costs.

BREWERY RELEASED.—Mention was made some days since that the brewery of Wm. Hartman, of McKeesport, had been siezed by the Collector for an infringement of the revenue laws, and that it libel had been filed by District Attorney Carnahan against the same in the United States Court yesterday morning a bond was filed and the property released.

WESTERN GRAPE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Grape Growers' Association will be held at Lutz & Waltz's, corner of Spring Garden avenue and Chestnut street, Allegheny, at three o'clock this afternoon.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting—Extension of the High School—Reports from the Secretary and the Committee on Colored Schools —The German Language in our Schools —A School for Deaf Mutes—Visiting Committee.

The Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh, held its regular monthly meeting in the High School building, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

President Wilson occupied the Chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Brush, Duncan, Fleming, Getty, Harrison, Humbert, Mays, Mitchell, Neckerman, Sergeant and Taylor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRINCIPAL.

The Secretary read the following communication from the Principal of the High School, Prof. Philotus Dean:

PITTSBURGH, August 10, 1869.

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—Since my last report to your honorable body, I have become possessed of sufficient information as to the wants of the High School for the coming year, to justify me in asking you to provide for it another room and another teacher. The vacancy in the proposed schedule can be satisfactorily filled by a female of the requisite kind and degree of scholastic attainments. It is probable that the Board will have no difficulty in finding such a person.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILOTUS DEAN.

The communication was, on motion, received and filed.

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary reported that during the month of July warrants had been drawn to the amount of $9274. The report was received and approved.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COLORED SCHOOLS.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Colored Schools, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, August 20, 1869.

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Colored Schools, to whom was referred the petition of colored citizens praying for the re-election of J. H. Taylor as Principal of said school, would most respectfully submit the following report:

The Committee met on the 26th inst., the members and a number of colored citizens being present. After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman to be the hearing of such facts and charges as those present could offer, and establish, two complaints were presented against Mr. Atwood: First, that he absented himself from the city institutes and other educational meetings on the city, and second, that he had placed an unqualified person in the school to teach in his absence. The first of these complaints were explained by Mr. Atwood to the satisfaction of the Committee, and the second was explained by the chairman of the Committee, who was cognizant of the facts in such a manner as to relieve Mr. A. from all the blame in the matter.

No charges were preferred against Mr. Taylor, except the same acts which caused his seperation from the school last year.

Your committee therefore beg leave to submit the following resolution, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That your committee hereby recommend the re-election of D. W. Atwood as Principal of the colored school of this city, for the ensuing school year.

Respectfully submitted by the committee.

Mr. Getty moved that the report be received and the resolution adopted.

Pending the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Peck, from a delegation of colored citizens who were in attendance, presented a petition signed by a number of colored citizens, requesting the continuance in office of Mr. Atwood. The petition was received and filed.

Mr. Harrison stated that he was satisfied that Mr. Atwood was the only person who could manage the school during the coming year.

Mr. M. A. Hopkins, a colored man who represented Mr. Taylor's interests, stated he was satisfied that the Board would not appoint the man who held the best certificate as regards scholarship. He thought Mr. Taylor would be the appointee. He said the attendance on the school had been falling off, and he thought it would continue to do so if Mr. Atwood was retained in the position.

Mr. Mays, a member of the committee, made a few remarks in Mr. Atwood's favor, after which the resolution reported by the committee was adopted.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS FOR THE COLORED SCHOOL.

On motion of Mr. Mays, Miss M. M. Ware was elected teacher for the Intermediate Department, and Mrs. Emily Burr teacher for the Primary Department of the Colored Schools. Sarah Elsbury was elected Janitress on motion of the same gentleman.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the communication from the High School Principal, which appears above, was referred to the High School Committee.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Mr. Cuddy stated that while the matter of the extension of the school was under consideration, he had a suggestion to make. He thought the Board should make some provision for the teaching of the German language in our schools. He said there was a large and increasing demand for this branch of learning in our schools, and he hoped the matter would be favorably considered by the Board.

Mr. Craig stated that the matter of teaching German in the school had been under consideration for some time past, and the Principal of the High School was endeavoring to arrange the classes in such a manner as to provide for the introduction of that branch of learning into that school during the coming school year. With this explanation, the matter was left with the High School Committee.

A SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

Rev. Dr. Brown and Mr. Kerr, Superintendent of the Mission Sabbath School now held in the Franklin sub-district school house, where deaf mutes are taught, were present, and by invitation they made a few remarks.

Dr. Brown stated by way of introducing the subject that something over eight months ago a little colored boy who was both deaf and dumb was found by Mr. Kerr, Superintendent of a Mission Sabbath School held in the school house mentioned, and who had never been to school. The idea was at once suggested to Mr. Kerr that a person might be secured competent to instruct the unfortunate lad. Such a person was employed, and this led to the opening out of other mutes, and the result was that during the last five or six months thirty-five or forty of these beings were discovered and placed in the school, where every Saturday since they have received instructions from those employed for the purpose. It occurred to those engaged in the good work that if the Central Board would provide the means for the holding of a day school for the benefit of the deaf mutes they could be educated easily. He stated exceedingly that he did not have the little colored boy referred to, before the Board, as he was a little fellow, without friends or home, nobody to care for him, unable to communicate his thoughts to any one, and in the course of twenty-seven lessons, he had learned the alphabet, could write his name, and communicate with those around him by means of the sign language, used so successfully in institutes for the education of such people in the Eastern part of this and in other States. In a short time he would be able to talk and write well, and yet he was only nine years of age. If such results can be attained in so short a time with one pupil, what may not be accomplished by the establishment of a day school? The matter, therefore, appears in the character of an appeal to the benevolence of the community. The speaker, like a great many others, were loth to believe there were so many of these creatures about the city until the matter was brought to his notice, and they saw them congregated in the Sabbath school. Recurring to a recent census there was one to every one thousand four hundred inhabitants. Rating it according to the population of Pittsburgh and her suburbs it would give us one hundred and fifty.

A number of them are educated, but the majority are poor and reside in alleys and out of the way places, and are the most miserable and abject persons living. They have one man in the school who is forty-five years old. He is pretty well learned by this time. Dr. Brown then went on to say that the original idea of the school proposed to educate the mutes on an economical plan. If the Board would make an appropriation for this purpose, a room would be procured, one having been offered already, in the First Ward School House, and by the employment of two teachers, all the mutes, old and young, in this city could be properly educated and instructed. He also said that Mr. Kerr, who started the project, had worked with an unflinching zeal and devotion in the matter, which certainly entitled him to the commendation of all good thinking citizens. He concluded by saying that the projectors would rely on the wisdom and good judgment of the members of the Board, satisfied that they would favorably consider the subject.

Mr. Kerr then stated that a room could be procured in the First ward school building, and the services of a lady teacher, who had formerly a mute, both of whom had been teachers in the deaf mutes institution in Philadelphia, could be secured to impart knowledge to the pupils. The President of the Philadelphia institution recommended both highly, and they were willing to connect themselves with the school here, should it be established. Mr. Kerr also stated that he had the names of forty-three in his book, but the highest attendance at one time in the school did not exceed twenty-five.

Dr. Brown stated that the lady referred to by Mr. Kerr had five brothers, all mutes. They had each been thoroughly educated, and the one mentioned and his sister were recommended as good teachers by the officers of the Philadelphia institution.

Mr. Fleming moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, with power to act.

Mr. Craig amended so as to refer to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, leaving off the power to act.

Mr. Brush said the Committee would, no doubt, like to have the sense of the meeting on the matter before referring it. He for one was willing to allow these people all possible means for the furtherance of the work being inaugurated for the education and fostering of such a school. He had visited the Deaf and Dumb Institute in the East and a school of the same kind was certainly necessary in the Western part of the State.

Mr. Fleming said he made the motion to refer to the Committee on Rules and Regulations in order to ascertain if the law which governed the Board would sustain the establishment of such a school.

Mr. Harrison stated that in order to bring the matter before the Board he would move that teachers be allowed for the Deaf and Dumb School, to be ranked as intermediate and primary teachers.

Several members indorsed the resolution.

Mr. Getty stated that the First Ward School Board would allow the school the use of one of the rooms in that building.

Mr. Craig moved as a substitute to Mr. Harrison's motion, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries to report. The substitute was adopted without debate.

Rev. Dr. Brown thanked the Board for the attention given the matter, and stated that he hoped the Committee would make a favorable report at an early day the nature of their report, for the reason that the persons in the building he mentioned might not possibly be procured if the matter was delayed. He invited the Committee and members of the Board to call any Sunday afternoon at the school house on Franklin street, where they could satisfy themselves and gain more information than any one present could give them. He thanked them kindly for their attention given to Teachers' Institutes, and stated that he hoped the Committee would make a visit to the school next Sunday.

Mr. Hugh McMaster, who is also connected with the school, made a few remarks, in which he stated that the school was not an object of charity, but rather came under the section of the school law referring to the establishment of "special branches of schools." He was glad to know the shape the matter had taken, and believed the Committee would do it full justice.

RESIGNATION.

The Secretary read the resignation of Miss Agnes C. Way, as teacher of drawing in the High School, she having accepted a similar position in the Pittsburgh Female College. The name of Miss Olive Turney was recommended as her successor.

On motion the resignation was accepted, and the matter of filling the vacancy referred to the Committee on High School, with power to act.

AN EXONERATION.

The Secretary read the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, August 2, 1869.

J. R. McCune, Esq., Treasurer Central Board of Education:

DEAR SIR: An exoneration of $16,000 valuation was granted Conrad Kaercher's heirs, 24th ward, Pittsburgh, after their school taxes had been paid. They are entitled to have the taxes on that amount refunded.

Yours, respectfully,

A. J. COCHRAN, Treasurer.

The communication was received and a warrant ordered for the amount of tax overpaid.

The Secretary read a number of bills, which, on motion, were ordered to be paid.

The exonerations asked by the Collector of the First ward Lawrenceville—$67 21—and those of the Second ward, same district, amounting to $281 81 were allowed.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman announced the following Visiting Committee to visit the High and Colored School during the month of September ensuing: Messrs. Hartman, Taylor, Shaw and Harrison. The Committee will make a report of observations at the first monthly meeting of the Board held thereafter and new committees for each month will be announced.

On motion, the exonerations of Mr. Irwin, tax collector of the Ralston sub-district, were allowed.

Mr. Craig stated that he had been informed that the Treasurer of the Board had nearly $100,000 of the same on hand, and he suggested, therefore, that as the Board would not be likely to need any considerable portion of the money for some time, that it be put to interest. He thought the Board might realize ten or fifteen thousand dollars in this manner, which would certainly be very acceptable at this time.

Mr. Humbert moved that the money be placed at deposit in banks agreeing to pay the most per centage.

A member present made an offer to take a deposit of $25,000 or $50,000, agreeing to pay six per cent. interest thereon, and the money to be placed in an institution of which the Board members were individually liable. The offer was made in good faith, he being one of the directors.

The matter was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from Joseph A. Butler, Esq., tax collector of the old Sixth ward, covering exonerations and lost taxes to the amount of $90, was presented, and on motion referred to the local board of that ward for examination.

Mr. Brush moved that the draft of the High School Building Committee, which had been honored for any amount of money, on an estimate from the architect, in accordance with the contract.

On motion adjourned.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—Street Improvements —Sewers—The Monongahela Valley Railroad, etc., etc.

The Council of the borough of East Birmingham held its regular monthly meeting in the hall of the Walton Engine House on Tuesday evening, Burgess Ammon in the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Jones, Beck, Miller and Foell.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Beck moved that the Street Committee be instructed to have Railroad street repaired and placed in a proper condition.

Mr. Jones moved as an amendment that Mr. Keelling be instructed to remove the posts and fence now in the middle of the street. The amendment was carried, and the motion made by Mr. Beck adopted as amended.

The bill of James Meehan, for services as lamp-lighter, and amounting to $18, was presented and ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Beck the Street Committee was instructed to repair Sarah street, in front of the school house.

On motion of Mr. Beck the Street Committee were instructed to allow the buildings on Wolf, Howard & Co.'s lot on the street, to remain, unless said buildings interfere with public travel.

The Solicitor was instructed to submit an opinion in regard to Edward's alley, whether the alley is located at all, and if so if it is not beyond Railroad street.

On motion of Mr. Jones the Clerk was authorized to have one hundred copies of the opinion of the Solicitor in reference to Railroad street printed and distributed among the Ormsby heirs and the citizens for their information.

Mr. Beck moved that the Street Committee, in connection with the Regulator, be requested to advertise for proposals for the construction of a sewer on Joseph street from Mary to Sarah street and on Mary from Joseph to Meadow street. Carried.

Warrants were ordered for the payment of the following bills: J. Koppitz, $8 52; Republican, $2 50; Commercial, $1 40; Schultz, Street Commissioner, $95 50; F. Schultz, for grading, $128 06; J. W. Colton, Janitor of Engine House, $2 66; Stoltenberg, Beck & Co., $1 50.

The matter of cleaning Sarah street was referred to the Street Committee.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Mr. Jones moved that the petition of the Monongahela Valley Railroad for a right of way over Mary street, presented at a former meeting, be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Beck moved that the matter be referred to the Solicitor with a request to give his opinion as to the right of the Railroad Company to take and use streets in the borough. The gentleman stated that he was not in favor of giving them any one particular street in the borough, but he was in favor of giving the company a right of way through the borough, giving it it was over Carson street.

Mr. Jones stated the matter had been under consideration for some time past and no conclusion arrived at.

Mr. Beck then moved as an amendment that the right of way be granted the Company over Josephine street, the route formerly proposed.

Mr. Jones objected, for the reason that the proceedings were out of order, but the motion as amended was adopted.

A warrant was ordered in favor of A. S. Radford & Co., for the amount due for pavements.

Mr. Jones called attention to the fact that several sidewalks were unprovided with a spittal stairway, by means of which visitors could ascend from the dark cavern below to the commanding height above. The tunnel could be made exceedingly useful, as a means of communication between the upper and lower streets, and if constructed at all it would be proper to make it attractive and ornamental in connection with the park improvements.

Petitions are circulating in Allegheny, asking Councils to transfer Diamond alley to Diamond square to the Park Commission, for ornamentation. The petitions will be presented to Councils to-morrow evening. A proposition is also made to remove the hay market to Ohio street, between Ohio street and Montgomery avenue, and locate the scales there. The blank wall of the Kennedy extension alluded to this street, and hay wagons would give less annoyance there than they now do in the market. Sooner or later, these squares will no doubt be ornamented so as to form a part of the park improvement.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.—The grading of the Basin lot for the High School building is still progressing, and the grounds will be quite ample and beautifully located for the purpose intended when completed. Near the brow of the hill a quarry has been opened, from which the stone is being taken for the foundation. The foundation is now being laid, and is upwards of four feet at the base.

SOCIETY OF THE ROUNDHEADS.—The third annual meeting of this society will be held at New Brighton on the 15th of September next, the anniversary of the battle of South Carolina, at two o'clock P. M. The orator of the day is Rev. J. W. Dayne, of Washington. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of interest will be brought before the meeting.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Gatens made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday, charging Patrick Toner with highway robbery. The prosecutor alleged that the accused knocked him down on the public highway and robbed him of a watch and chain worth $12. A warrant was issued.

NEW INSURANCE ENTERPRISE.—We learn there is in this, as well as other cities, a novel insurance enterprise—that of insuring plate glass front windows. A plate window on Fifth street was smashed the other day, and the insurance thereon was promptly paid by the company. What next?

STREET INSPECTED.—The Street Committee of City Councils and the Commissioners, yesterday inspected Thirty-ninth street, the paving having been completed, and, we understand, pronounced it a good job.

HUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL.—A meeting of the committee appointed to select speakers for the Humboldt Centennial Celebration will be held at the office of S. C. McCandless, Esq., Custom House, Thursday afternoon.

COMMENCE TO-DAY.—The paving of Wylie street, from Bayne hill to Arthurs street, will be commenced to-day.

THE TAILORS.

Meeting of the International Union—Appointment of Committees—Reception of Reports, Etc.

The International Convention of journeymen Tailors assembled yesterday morning at Saenger Hall, corner of Seventh avenue and Grant street, and was called to order by the President, Walter Fairbairn, of London, Canada.

Mr. Bilsett moved that a reporter be employed to report the proceedings, and arrange them for publication in book form. Agreed to.

The reports of officers were next presented and accepted.

The following regular Committees were then appointed:

Finance—Messrs. Bayer, Marstard and Franks.

Local Unions—Messrs. Bilsset, Welsh and Stork.

Unfinished Business—Messrs. McCole, O'Donnell and Killeen.

New Business—Messrs. Humphreys, McMahon and Welsh.

Resolutions—Messrs. Merstard, Bilsset and Humphreys.

On Officers' Reports—Messrs. O'Donnell, Humphreys, Bilsset, Welsh and Frank.

On Inquiry—Messrs. Bilsset, O'Donnell, Welsh, McCole and Bayer.

An animated debate sprung up on the appointment of the Committee on Inquiry—or rather upon the duties of that committee. Some of the delegates contending that they had a right to go back and investigate the acts and proceedings of the previous session of the Union, while others were of the contrary opinion. Other members contended that the committee had no such power, and the President, on being appealed to on this point, decided that the committee might recommend to this body anything which would tend to redress grievances or correct mistakes, but that the authority to interfere with the actions of the previous session.

The reports of Local Unions were declared next in order.

When the report from the Union No. 1 was read, objections were made to its reception, on the ground of informality, in its not being signed by the officers.

Mr. Houghendobler asked Mr. O'Donnell whether the report had ever been submitted to the Union?

Mr. O'Donnell replied that it had not, but that the delegates, having the full confidence of the Union, had been instructed to prepare each report as in their judgment should be best calculated to advance their interests.

The President stated that, inasmuch as charges had been preferred against him in the report, he would not rule it out of order, but courted the most rigid inquiry, and would rather have the report fully examined.

Mr. Houghendobler characterized the report as a forgery, and not the action of the Union. It had not been signed by any officer, and was simply the work of the delegates.

A motion was made to lay the report on the table, but after some discussion it was withdrawn, and the report was referred to the Committee on Unfinished Business, not to the Committee on Local Unions.

The Convention then adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Convention met in the afternoon, but transacted no business of public importance. The entire session was occupied by the Standing Committees, in examining matters committed to them, preparing reports, framing resolutions, etc.

The convention will meet again this morning at nine o'clock.

City Pastors and Temperance.

The social conference of Baptist pastors of this city and vicinity, at its meeting on Monday, unanimously passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The evidences are painfully multiplying that intemperance is increasing more and more prevalent in Pittsburgh and the surrounding communities; and whereas, the duties we owe to God and our fellow men are such that we cannot, without guilt, remain inactive with regard to this terrible and awful social evil; therefore,

Resolved, That in the present juncture we will give all our influence and active efforts to promote its suppression by the utterance, both abroad the truth on this great moral and social question, and in securing the election to public offices of so far as we are able, of temperance men only.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves in all ways proper for us as christian citizens and as ministers of the gospel of the blessed Saviour, to the office of County Commissioner our esteemed fellow citizen ISAIAH DICKEY, Esq., the representative of our Patriotic Third Ward, as well the standard-bearer in the Commissioner contest of all the true friends of temperance, morality and economy.

A. J. HASTINGS, Secretary.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning a man by the name of Michael Hinds was knocked down in the vicinity of the Grain Elevator building on Liberty street and robbed. He was assaulted by two men, who struck him in the "garrote style," and while one of them held him, the other relieved him of twenty-five dollars from his pockets and with their liberal gains both made off. Hinds, who is a stranger here, reported his loss at the Mayor's office but nothing could be done for him, as he is unable to give any description of the miscreants.

ALLEGED LARCENY OR A RAFT.—A. McClintock came before Alderman Neeper yesterday and made information against a man named Stephen Yerkens, charging him with the larceny of a raft of pine logs valued at $175. The raft was stolen from its mooring in the Allegheny river, opposite Farmerie's Hotel, Shaler township. A warrant was issued.

The Great Truss Depot.

No more serious condition can exist in an individual than a protusion of a portion of the intestines, denominated HERNIA or RUPTURE; yet it is not often so regarded, and we often find those afflicted in that way delay the application of a remedy until the case becomes incurable, or without the possibility of the return of the protruding portion of the bowel, except by a serious surgical operation, an operation frequently fatal to life.

If the numberless trusses in use were any proof of the curability of rupture, there would hardly be a case of that disease in the country, but the reverse is lamentably the truth, so that about one out of every six is afflicted with this terrible infirmity—an infirmity which is allowed to run on, more from a want of knowledge where to find appropriate treatment, than from a disposition to disregard its consequences. DR. KEYSER, AT HIS GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 107 LIBERTY STREET, has gone to great expense to provide every variety of these useful appliances, adapted to every condition of hernia, and besides, the Doctor's professional and scientific investigations of the anomaly in all its bearings, will render his aid particularly valuable. In every department of mechanical appliances, the Doctor's store will be found replete with efficiency. We would respectfully suggest to those who read this notice to preserve it for future reference.

Good Work.

These two words are in the mouths of that people, and of our citizens in general, who prefer fine finish and low prices of the carriages and buggies made by Stoops & Maxwell, to any home by way of variety. The result is, the finish and price are forgotten in the excellence of the work, which is durable as it is possible to make carriage work. Good work is secured by obtaining the very best of material, honest workmen, and devoting special pains to the method of working up the raw material. Without system, or method, it is impossible to produce uniformly good work—with system, carried out properly, it is not a difficult matter to make work that will warrant the highest encomiums of those who purchase and test it.

Speer's Wine

Is the pure unadulterated juice of the Oporto grape, and is for sale by druggists generally. Mr. Speer. It is valuable for family use, and for its tonic and invigorating properties. It is a tonic that does not stomach and derange the system. In fashionable circles it has become a favorite beverage.

Druggists are agents for this wine.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Tickling of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other troublesome affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

For Coughs and Throat disorders, use

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began with well."

eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Life Saving Reformation.

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